The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of the French Minister from Richmond.

The Reported Removal of Secretary Welles.

Passage by the Senate of the Bill to Recognize Hayti and Liberia.

The Subject of Confiscation Referred to a Special Committee of the House.

OFFICERS DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24.

THE RETURN OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

As foreshadowed in my dispatch last night, the French war-steamer *Gassendi* arrived up the Potomac about noon to-day, with the French Minister, M. Mercier, on board, direct from his mission to Norfolk and Richmond. When the steamer was off the Navy-yard salutes were exchanged, and another was fired at the Yard in honor of the French Minister.

M. Mercier states that he never heard, until his arrival here, of Dr. Lemoine, who is said by the Richmond papers to have represented 30,000 Frenchmen.

SECRETARY WELLES.

I learn from an authoritative source that the announcement in Philadelphia and New-York papers, to-day, that the President has decided to remove Mr. Welles from the Cabinet, send him to Spain, and call Gen. Banks from the field to the Cabinet, in place of Mr. Welles, is not true.

THE SLAVE-TRADE TREATY RATIFIED.

The Senate, to-day, by a unanimous vote, ratified the Seward-Lyons treaty, recently negotiated here for the suppression of the African Slave-trade. This is deemed a most important treaty, which will probably sweep the last vestige of the piratical traffic from the face of the seas.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM AND SENATOR WADE.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, while the House was in Committee of the Whole to-day, in commenting upon the recent speech of Senator Wade, is charged with having made use of the following language: "The author is a liar, a scoundrel, and a coward, and his name is Benjamin F. Wade." As soon as the Committee rose, and the Speaker assumed the duties of the Chair, a resolution of censure was offered and is pending. If Vallandigham does not openly avow the language, and desires to dodge behind the rules of the House, he can do so by contending that he was not called to order at the time he uttered the language, and that his language was not taken down—such being the fact—and that therefore there is no legal evidence that he spoke the language. An attempt was made to bring the members of the House up to the point of expelling Mr. Vallandigham as soon as the Committee rose, but a vote of censure was decided upon, and the resolution is yet to be acted upon.

THE MONITOR AND THE MERRIMAC.

The editorial in the Times of yesterday, holding the Secretary of the Navy responsible for the failure of the *Monitor* to attack the rebel *Merrimac*, when she last appeared under the guns of Craney Island and Sewell's Point, has caused me to inquire carefully into the facts, and I am officially informed that they are substantially as follows:

First—Flag-officer Goldsborough is held responsible that the *Merrimac* shall not come out of Norfolk, or into the bay far enough to do any damage to any vessels, unless the vessels go to her, as was the fact with the three recently captured.

Second—The Navy Department gave no orders to Flag-officer Goldsborough relative to his movements against the *Merrimac* when she was last out, but do most emphatically indorse his prudence in not risking his vessels in shoal water to attack the *Merrimac*, under the guns of two powerful land-batteries, and where the vessels would be very likely to meet with the same fate as the *Minnesota*, by running aground.

ACCOUNTS BETWEEN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The bill introduced by Mr. Fenton in the House, to-day, provides that the proper accounting officers of the Treasury may examine such accounts between the parties as were adjusted under the act of May 2, [illegible], authorizing the payment of the interest due the State of New-York; and, upon the reëxamination, to assume the sums expended by the State of New-York, and the sums repaid by the United States. In this settlement the interest must be calculated up to the time of any payment made, and the payment first applied to this; and the balance, if any, to be applied to reduce the principal. Interest is to be calculated only on sums upon which the State has either lost or paid interest by the transfer of an interest-bearing fund. In the application of the above rules, if any money is found due the State of New-York, it shall be paid out of the unappropriated funds of the Treasury. The proper accounting officers of the Treasury are also required to examine the claims of the State of New-York for clothing furnished and worn out in the service of the United States, for arms used and lost, and for equipments and unavoidable expenses in the war of 1812, as presented to the Comptroller of said State by the soldiers thereof, and the amount, if any is found due, is to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

MR. COLLAMER AGAINST CONFISCATION.

Mr. Collamer's speech in the Senate to-day against Trumbull's bill and Sherman's amendment thereto, providing for confiscation, was a very able effort, and attracted the closest attention of Senators during its delivery. The main point of his argument was that it is impossible to confiscate the property of traitors until those alleged to be traitors are convicted. He contended that the bill contemplated a plain interference with Slavery in the States, which would be not only in conflict with the guarantees of the Constitution, but against the expressed doctrines of the Republican platform adopted at Chicago.

IRREGULAR DISCHARGES.

The Secretary of War has observed, with some surprise, that the commanders of one or two military departments conceiving themselves empowered to do [illegible] have undertaken to accept the resignations of, and [illegible] discharge from the service of the United [illegible] officers commissioned or appointed by the [illegible] the volunteer staff of the army. All [illegible] are irregular, and unless confirmed [illegible] void of effect. None but the President [illegible] an officer appointed by himself, [illegible] delegated this power to any General, no General must attempt to exercise it, but by direction of the President.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

Brigade Surgeon J. W. Thomson, United States Volunteers, is dismissed from the service as an alarmist, on the recommendation of his Commanding General, Burnside.

STRICKEN FROM THE ROLLS FOR STRAGGLING.

On recommendation of Brig.-Gen. Sumner, commanding Second Army Corps, approved by Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Van Steinhaus, Capt. Battcher and Capt. Camp, of the Sixty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. V., Lieut. Lombard, Adjutant Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and Assistant-Surgeon Williams, of the First New-York Artillery, are, by direction of the President, stricken from the rolls of the Army for being captured by the enemy while straggling, without authority, beyond the outposts of the Army, March 29, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS TRANSFERRED.

The headquarters of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Hoffman, Eighth Infantry, Commissary-General of prisoners, is transferred from New-York to Detroit, Mich.

RECOGNITION OF LIBERIA.

Among the memorials presented to-day was one by Mr. McKnight, signed by Bishop Potter, Albert Barnes, Joseph R. Ingersoll, A. Boardman, Thomas Sully, Morton McMichael and other citizens of Pennsylvania, asking the recognition of the Republic of Liberia.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the nominations of Martin Metcalf, of Michigan, as Consul at Aguas Calientes, Mexico; and of Horatio King, Ex-Postmaster-General, as one of the Commissioners under the act for the abolishment of Slavery in the District of Columbia. The Board will organize at once.

NOMINATIONS.

J. T. Tuttle was nominated to the Senate to-day as Brigadier-General, and J. L. Robinson as Assistant-Quartermaster, with rank of Captain.

Jas. S. Curren was nominated by the President to-day, as Consul to the Grand Duchy of Baden.

CONFISCATION IN THE HOUSE.

In the House to-day, the whole subject of confiscation has been referred to a select committee of seven, of which Mr. Olin, of New-York, will probably be the Chairman.

NAVAL ORDERS TO-DAY.

The following officers are ordered to the steam gunboat *Mahaska*, at Portsmouth, N. H.:

C. Lee Moses, Acting-Master.
Charles Fairchild, Acting Assistant Paymaster.
E. C. V. Blake, Acting-Midshipman.

The following appointments as Acting Masters have been made in Flag-officer Dupont's Department, but have not heretofore been communicated to the Secretary of the Navy: James R. Beers, E. M. Baldwin, W. L. Kempton, Peter F. Coffin. In the same Department, Theophilus Tice, Charles D. Boardman, Wm. A. Durr were appointed Masters' Mates, and Henry J. Johnson to be Acting Third Assistant Engineer.

POSTAL SERVICE.

At noon to-day was commenced the announcement of the decisions on the proposals for conveying the mails on the Pacific coast, and in the West and Northwest, etc. A large number of bidders were in attendance at the Post-office Department. The proposals for the Pacific coast are very much higher than formerly, and those for Kentucky and Missouri are considerably advanced, owing doubtless to the military disturbances in those States, while in Illinois, Indiana and other States the rates are lower. In all the number of routes are about 2,500, averaging ten bids for each. The sum total of the offers for the entire lettings is about equal to that of four years ago for similar service.

[*For Congressional Proceedings see Eighth Page*]

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Milroy Driving the Rebels Out of Western Virginia.

SKIRMISHING WITH THE GUERILLAS.

WHEELING, Thursday, April 24.

On the 21st inst. the indefatigable Gen. MILROY, at the head of a reconnoitreing force, overtook the rear guard of the enemy's cavalry six miles west of the railroad, near Buffalo Gap, Augusta County, Western Virginia. They fled, rapidly pursued by our cavalry. Milroy learned that their main body stopped the previous night six miles beyond Buffalo Gap, but finding they were cut off at Staunton by Gen. Banks, they bore southwest, through both Bath and Alleghany Counties, towards the James River.

A company that was sent by Gen. Milroy down the north fork of the Potomac, in Pendleton County, captured eight rebels, including Barnett, a notorious guerilla.

FROM GEN. SCHENCK'S DIVISION.

ROMNEY, Wednesday, April 23.

Twenty-eight of Firey's and Shaw's Cavalry encountered the rebel Col. Parsons, with fifty men, at Peter Palling's, on Grassy Pick, before daylight. Two of Firey's and one of Shaw's men were killed. A number of rebels were killed and wounded. Reinforcements have been sent out, who burned the house the rebels fired from, and scoured the country adjacent.

There is bad weather still in the Valley. It is snowing to-day at Moorefield.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, April 24.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A telegram from Gen. Schenck states that a squad of Twenty-fifth Infantry, sent from Romney by Lieut.-Col. Downey, to look after guerillas, was attacked yesterday morning on Grass Lick between Sosh River and Carapion, by the rebels, 40 in number. Our force lost three killed, but drove the rebels, who took refuge in the house of one Polland. Col. Downey met with a reinforcement of cavalry, but the rebels fled at his approach, carrying off several dead and wounded, among the latter, Col. Parsons, their leader, and Pollanld, the owner of the house. Col. Downey reports the interior of the house covered with blood. He burned the house and pursued the flying enemy, taking five prisoners.

Gen. Schenck sent a reinforcement of 160 cavalry and one piece of Debeck's artillery to come on the enemy in the rear. These must have reached the place about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Our messengers, passing to and fro, between Grass Lick and Romney, were fired on four, six and seven miles from Romney, by guerillas.

(Signed,) J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

SERENADE TO MRS. COMMODORE FOOTE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 24.

The band of the Third New-York Regiment last night serenaded the wife of Commodore Foote, who is stopping in this city. The music was very fine and attracted a large crowd of listeners.

SECRETARY WELLES.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 24.

The *Inquirer* says that Secretary WELLES is to take the mission to Spain, but that his successor in the Naval Department is not yet known certainly.

OLD POINT AND YORKTOWN.

An Arrival from Gen. Burnside's Department.

Reported Proposal of the Governor of North Carolina to Surrender the State.

Progress of Operations Before Yorktown.

Great Advantages Gained by the National Forces.

THE CRISIS APPROACHING RAPIDLY.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 24.

The Old Point boat brings little news of importance.

Col. Summers and Lieut. Carnes came up in the Old Point boat, having arrived there about an hour before the boat left, in the steamer *Cossack* from Newbern.

They report that a fight occurred last Tuesday near the canal locks, at Elizabeth City, N. C., between Col. Hawkins' Regiment and a force of rebels. The rebels were repulsed, with considerable loss. Our loss is estimated at 50 killed and wounded. Col. Hawkins was wounded in the right breast, and his Adjutant killed.

It is also reported that Gen. Burnside has received proposals from the Governor of North Carolina for the surrender of the State.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of the 23d, says:

"The British steamer *Rinaldo*, which, some days since, took a position far up the roads, opposite Sewall's Point, came down around the Point this morning, and anchored near the French gunboat *Catinet*, in the lower roads. She is probably tired of waiting for the *Merrimac* to come out again, and is, no doubt, satisfied of the total inefficiency of the blockade of the James and Elizabeth Rivers.

The Elizabeth River Batteries have just enough men in them to man the guns properly, and all of the troops have been drawn from these batteries and from Norfolk to reinforce the rebel army at Yorktown. There were but about three hundred men of the Coast Guard in Norfolk when we left.

Two of the captured Union schooners were heavily loaded, and the other was empty. Their cargoes had been removed and sold, and the vessels were to be used as gunboats for harbor defence.

The visit of the French Minister to Norfolk in an armed vessel of his own nationality created the greatest surprise among the people. It was rumored that he had come to present protestations against the continuance of the war, from the Emperor Napoleon.

Capt. Ap Catesby Jones, in a speech to some friends in Norfolk, on last Friday evening, stated that in a 'few days he would be ready to go down into Egypt with the *Virginia* and give the Yankees h—l! He would first capture all the vessels in Mother Hawkins' Hole, and then pay his respects to Newport's News. He was anxious to obtain a foothold also on the Rip Raps.'

Every conceivable means of transportation was seized by the rebel Government for the transportation of men and stores to Yorktown, and from every indication the rebels are preparing to make a desperate stand there. The rebel line of retreat is not being neglected, however, in case of a disaster at Yorktown. The turnpike road to Richmond has been repaired, and a new road has been laid to a point opposite City Point, where the troops may be ferried across and transported to Petersburgh, where another stand will be made. Blandford Heights are now being fortified. The works will command every approach to the city. Thus the rebels seek out the strategical points of the Revolution for the conflicts of this rebellion."

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* gives the following as the statements of the refugees from Norfolk:

"There was great exultation in Norfolk the night that the steamer *Yorktown* came in with the captured vessels. Everybody crowded down to the wharves to see the 'captured Yankee vessels,' and great stories were told of the doings of the redoubtable *Yorktown*. The prisoners who were taken with the vessels met with many indignities. Where they are now, I could not ascertain.

Notwithstanding the fame of the *Merrimac*, she is not very popular, and it is with the utmost difficulty that men can be got to work her. The men who escaped say they are part of her crew. Not being as invulnerable as they thought she would be, she is not in high favor with those who man her, as men are killed on board of her by shot from the Union vessels. They are afraid of the *Monitor*, too, and are not willing to venture into close quarters with her.

They also confirm the report that one of her guns burst during the recent action. They say that the explosion killed three officers and ten men. She is also badly strained by being aground.

They also state that the gunboat *Yorktown* had gone to Richmond.

The arrival of the *Gassendi* created quite an excitement in Norfolk, and much speculation existed as to the object of the visit of the French Minister. The South are not as confident of the assistance of Napoleon III. as they were a year since, and they are not well pleased at this visit of a foreign vessel."

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24.

A gentleman arrrived here to-day directly from Gen. McClellan's headquarters, and reports that our forces *have greatly the advantage of the enemy*, as time will show; that our sharpshooters are the terror of the rebel gunners. Our approaches command the rebel intrenchments. *Everything is working as well as the most sanguine could wish.*

One of Gen. McClellan's Staff, now in this city, was with Gen. Smith when the latter was thrown off his horse, and states that the General's horse, a high-spirited animal, stepped into a mire and fell, throwing the General full length into the mud. The Staff officer alluded to asserts that Gen. Smith was not in the slightest degree intoxicated, as asserted, and that the reconnoissance made by him at the time *was highly important, and resulted in the greatest value to the army.*

On Monday last there was *firing between two rebel regiments within the rebel works*, causing much commotion in our camp. It continued so long and was so severe that it was mistaken at first for a regular assault on our outposts, and the long roll was beaten in our camps. It turned out that one of their regiments was firing into another, which returned the fire with equal spirit. Our forces could distinctly see them carrying off the dead and wounded. The affair is believed to have been a mutiny, and measures taken to quell it. The Virginians now being conscripted, forced into the service at the point of the bayonet, resist as far as they can, more especially being drafted and forced into regiments from other States, to fill the latter to their respective quotas. It is supposed the mutiny grew out of something of the sort.

One of the gentlemen alluded to above states that information was received in our headquarters at Yorktown that the rebels were concentrating a large force at Gordonsville, hoping to bag Gen. Banks, and that it was their intention to allow McDowell to get across the Rappahannock, and then to precipitate a superior force upon him.

On the morning of the 21st, a rebel picket was shot through the lungs by a Union sharpshooter, on the Yorktown road, in front of the rebel works. The rebel was discovered crawling toward the Sharpshooter's position, and anticipated in his purpose. An ambulance was sent for, and the wounded man conveyed to a hospital in our lines, where the surgeon pronounced his wound mortal. He was requested to leave any message he might desire for the living, but he refused to give even his name. On being asked what force the rebels had at Yorktown, he said, "We have one hundred and twenty thousand, and our fortifications are too strong for you to take." He died at night.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM YORKTOWN.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR YORKTOWN, Thursday, April 24.

The weather is again pleasant and the roads are beginning to improve. The preparations for carrying out the plans of the Commander-in-Chief are being rapidly pushed forward to completion.

Two deserters from the Sixth Alabama Regiment came within our lines yesterday. They were from Pennsylvania. They represent the rebel forces at 100,000, and that they are busily constructing works in the rear of their present lines. They had no knowledge of the arrival of Jeff. Davis.

On Tuesday the rebels came out from their rifle-pits in front of Lee's Mills, killing one of our pickets. After he was dead about thirty of them fired their pieces into his head, completely riddling it with bullets. The officer commanding the reserve then ordered his men to charge on the rebels, which was willingly responded to, resulting in several of them being killed, and one of them taken prisoner. Two men were killed on our side, and two mortally wounded.

OPERATIONS BEFORE YORKTOWN.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of the 22d, says:

"We have had a flag of truce from Rebeldom. On Saturday afternoon, a rebel colonel appeared with a white flag near the dam breast at Lee's Mills, and on being met by one of our pickets, delivered an envelope for 'The Commanding Officer of the Brigade of Federal troops in front.'

It was sent to Gen. ——, and on being opened was dated 1 P. M., and was found to contain a request for a cessation of hostilities for two hours, until our dead who were lying in front of their lines could be buried, and signed 'PAUL L. SIMMES, Brigadier General.' An answer was sent at 2:30 P. M. 'To the General commanding the forces opposite,' stating that the bodies of our men would be received at the middle of the dam or stream, and signed by command of the general commanding forces opposite.

A reply was received, dated 4 P. M., that the proposition to send the bodies to the middle of the dam is accepted, and hostilities will be suspended for two hours from receipt of the reply.

The officer who brought in the flag of truce, and those engaged in turning over the bodies, say they lost about a hundred men, including one Colonel of a North Carolina regiment. They thought our whole army was making an attempt to force their way through their lines. They give us great credit for the skill of our sharpshooters, and say that whenever a head is shown from the edge of the woods, pop goes a ball, and a man is killed. They have a perfect dread of our sharpshooters, which accounts for the fact of their pickets having been driven into their trenches nearly all along the whole line. They were perfectly astonished to see that a few handfulls of men should attempt to take their works, and say that we showed more gallantry than they anticipated.

Several of the rebel shells fired at Lee's Mills did not explode, as the fuse was not properly arranged. On examination, they were pronounced by one of our artillery officers to be of the old pattern left in the Norfolk Navy-yard. The powder in them was found to be of a superior quality to that we used at the same time."

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

More About the Recent Battle at Apache Pass—A Serious Check to the Rebels—Movements of the Opposing Forces, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 24.

The correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, under date of Fort Union, New-Mexico, April 13, says:

"Col. Hough, after the battle of Apache Cañon, fell back and took position at Bernal Springs, forty-five miles south of Fort Union. This was deemed the strategical point, being within supporting distance of Fort Union—a position to harass the enemy, and to form a junction with Col. Canby when he should leave Fort Craig, 300 miles south. We had been there one day when Col. Canby sent from Fort Craig his Assistant Adjutant-General, with peremptory orders to Col. Hough to fall back with his column to Fort Union, which was immediately obeyed."

It would seem that we crippled the enemy in the fight at Apache Cañon more than was believed at first. We have reliable information that we killed over 100 men, including six officers, and wounded over 200. We have now prisoners at Fort Union 21 officers and 82 privates. The enemy immediately fell back to Santa Fé, and are again, it is believed, concentrating in their old position at Albuquerque.

Yesterday an express arrived from Col. Canby, stating that he would leave Fort Craig on the 31st of March. If the enemy is in the vicinity of Albuquerque, with ordinary traveling, Col. Canby is in their immediate vicinity, and as our column is 180 miles from Albuquerque, and will only leave this morning, he will be unsupported by this column, and, with 900 regulars, will have to encounter their forces, unless he can slip by and join the column, which leaves here this morning.

It is understood that Kit Carson, with a regiment of New-Mexican volunteers, 700 strong, will remain and garrison Fort Craig.

It is rumored that Cols. Steele and Baylor, of the rebel army, are advancing into New-Mexico with 800 additional men. Important events will probably occur before the next express leaves for the States.

A well authenticated report has just reached here that the Texan forces, 2,000 strong, are intrenching themselves at Santa Fé, and that Col. Canby, having strengthened his command up to 1,200, is fifty miles south of Santa Fé. This may enable our two columns to act together and make us 2,400 strong. If this is the case we will have one of the bloodiest battles on record. The enemy's artillery numbers about 18 pieces, ours 12 pieces.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Rebel Defences on the Mississippi Much Exaggerated—An Easy Victory Probable.

By an arrival at this port yesterday we have received our Havana files to the 17th instant.

American affairs receive great attention.

The *Diario* discusses the question whether New-Orleans is sufficiently fortified to resist Butler's and Porter's fleet, and comes to the conclusion that it is not. The editor states that persons who have lately arrived at Havana from New-Orleans say that the rebel defences are much exaggerated—that Forts Jackson and Phillip have been abandoned by the troops, without taking away their cannon; and that there is nothing to prevent the Federal fleets from sailing directly up to New-Orleans. The *Diario* gives these rumors without vouching for them.

MORE LIQUOR-DEALERS ARRESTED.—Three more liquor-dealers were arrested yesterday in the Fifth Precinct, on the charge of selling liquor without license. Their names are Frederick Eichoff, Henry Miller, and John Tinckner. They were all taken before Justice Connolly, at the Tombs, and held to bail in the sum of $100 each, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel News from Tennessee and North Alabama.

FEARS FOR THE SITUATION THERE.

Reports of Operations on the Yorktown Peninsula.

Admissions of Advantages Gained by the National Forces.

An Advance from Fredericksburgh Apprehended.

Progress of Operations Against New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24.

A copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of the 22d inst., having fallen into my hands, I glean from it the following extracts:

CRITICAL SITUATION IN TENNESSEE AND NORTH ALABAMA.

The Atlanta (Georgia,) *Confederacy* has information which represent affairs in Tennessee and North Alabama in a very critical situation. It says: "We are informed, and believe the information to be correct, that the enemy's cavalry have advanced southward from Huntsville; have crossed the Tennessee River at the extreme southward point of that stream in Alabama, and are now at Gunter's Landing. This is within forty or fifty miles of Gadsden, on the Coosa River, which distance they can travel in one day and *cut off the passage of any more steamboats up to Rome.* Nay, they might seize a few boats and *pass up the river to Rome and take the city, burn down our foundries, which are rapidly turning out cannon and small arms,* and do whatever mischief they pleased. Gunter's Landing, by a direct route through DeKalb and Cherokee Counties, Ala., along a fine road for travel, is only 80 miles from Rome. The enemy's cavalry could pass through this country in two days, and burn down our foundries in Rome. They could at that point and at Kingston *capture enough engines and cars to proceed up the road* with an armed force to protect them in burning the bridges, and be exposed to none of the difficulties that the engine stealers met with a few days ago; or they could approach and burn the bridges from Rome through the country. With these bridges burnt, Kirby Smith, *who is understood to be advancing on Huntsville,* would be cut off from reinforcements or retreat. East Tennessee, and our forces at Knoxville, Greenville and Cumberland Gap, with all Western Virginia, would be exposed in the same manner we pointed out in commenting on the consequences had the engine thieves been successful."

FROM THE PENINSULA—THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

We have but scanty intelligence from the Peninsula, but sufficient to induce the belief that *no general action is imminent in that quarter.* We have, from all accounts, *an active and wary foe to deal with* on the Peninsula.

It is reported that the enemy have cut a canal between the waters of the York and Warwick rivers, *which gives him a water front across the whole stretch of country, and must contribute very much to the strength of his position.*

We learn that on Saturday last sharp skirmishing countinued during the entire day on a portion of our lines. During the night our men lay on their arms, expecting to renew the skirmishing and sharpshooting in the morning. By break-of-day it was found that *the enemy had been at work all night, and had thrown up a line of intrenchments and mounted guns within one thousand yards of our position.*

The indications of the intentions of the enemy are very uncertain, and it is thought not improbable that he may be drawing off some of his forces for a demonstration in the direction of Fredericksburgh. It is certain that at least three columns of the enemy might be concentrated there any day—McDowell's, Geary's and Hooper; if it be true as reported, that the latter has crossed the river from Lower Maryland.

The report that Gen. Jackson has abandoned the upper portion of the valley, appears to be fully confirmed. *He is said to be occupying Stanton.* One report has it that Gen. Fremont is pressing down upon him, but the most reliable accounts of the movements of this National officer represent him to be making his way toward Southwestern Virginia, and that he was last heard from in the neighborhood of Raleigh, C. H. Hopes had been indulged of some important action in Virginia, from the concentration of troops that has been going on for some time past. The only rational purpose of the combination of troops is to fight; but, if made for other purposes, it is the old *statue quo* after all.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

Official dispatches received yesterday state that the bombardment of the forts below New-Orleans continued during the whole of Saturday, and that there were no casualties on our side. It is stated that the enemy's armament, owing to the shoalness of the sealoess of the water, cannot get sufficiently near to the forts to batter their walls to any extent—that there is no possibility of reducing them but by shelling the garrisons out.

THE BATTLE NEAR CORINTH.

We have some interesting advices from the battle-fields of Shiloh and Pittsburgh. These accounts assure the fact that in these engagements the enemy was repulsed on every occasion. From what we can gather from the reports of officers engaged in the battle, our loss in both engagements was about 5,000 in killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss was about 25,000 in killed and wounded. Our forces, in falling back to Corinth, were not pursued. From information we have gathered we have but little doubt that Gen. Buell was killed. There is no doubt that the action near Corinth was one of the most sanguinary in history, in proportion to the numbers engaged; and *we have reason to believe that official reports will increase the amount of our loss.* On account of the great distance over which the dead were strewn, the battle-field did not present as horrible a spectacle as the contracted field of Donelson, where the men were killed in masses, and an acre of open ground was filled with dead, in many instances several feet deep.

SLAUGHTER OF OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

We learn that the Congress, which has adjourned, failed to confirm 140 appointments sent in by President Davis. These appointments were all for Lieutenancies in the regular army, which is nothing more than a skeleton organization—which, we suppose, Congress was not disposed at this time to support from the public treasury.

CANNON MAKING IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

"A foundryman" writes to the Mobile *Advertiser*, in reply to a question whether the contributions of old brass for cannon were serviceable, as follows:

"The Government has copper enough in Mobile to make four or five brass cannon, but it cannot be made for the want of tin, which cannot be had, or at least is very scarce. This scarcity of tin—and its price—was probably known to Gen. Beauregard, and may have prompted his appeal to the community for contributions for bells, for bell metal is gun metal or nearly so. He certainly did not mean to ask for house bells, and brass, and bronze utensils and ornaments, such as are used in private families. These are of no use to foundries or the Government. There is no gun metal in them, and we are daily refusing to receive any such articles. The large bells which are used by churches, taverns, steamboats and sugar plantations are articles the General desired. The foundries in Mobile can make no more brass cannon at present."

Yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, the sentry in front of Castle Garden fired at one of the prisoners for poking his head out of a front window. Nobody hurt.

NASHVILLE REPORTED TO BE RETAKEN.

AUGUSTA, Monday, April 21.

The Mobile *Tribune*, of Saturday, says that passengers from Corinth report that a rumor was current there that Nashville had been retaken by Gens. Kirby Smith and Humphrey Marshall. The *Tribune* credits the report, and says also that four thousand prisoners were taken. We do not credit this news.

It is believed at Corinth that the enemy was evacuating his position there, and going to the gunboats.

The *Examiner* pitches severely into the "second-rate cotton men," who express a desire to dispense with the Border States, and establish a Cotton State Confederacy. The following paragraphs from its leading editorial in the issue of the 22d inst. are a specimen:

"The best intellect and practical talent of the Cotton States are either in the army or at home. They have no control in the Councils of the Confederacy. The silliest of all the notions that have entered the brain of the second-rate cotton men who have a voice in public affairs is, that the Border States are a burden to them—that they could make a better fight without these States, and that they, by themselves, could, at any moment they might choose, make a separate peace with the North."

"It would be wise if there had been no surrendering, especially of rich and valuable territory, filled with loyal and brave Southern people, and it would be well, even now, if the giddy men who cherish the wild belief that the South can win, though the Border States be evacuated, should banish the notion utterly from their minds."

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Important Movements of Gen. Mitchel.

His Arrival at Tuscumbia, Fifty Miles from Corinth.

Two Hundred Miles of the Railroad in Our Possession.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 24.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, from Pittsburgh, says that Gen. Mitchel's Division has arrived at Tuscumbia, Alabama, and that he has now possession of 200 miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Large reinforcements arrived at Pittsburgh on the 22d inst.

[Tuscumbia, to which Gen. Mitchel has advanced, is in Franklin County, Alabama, 60 miles west of Huntsville, and about 50 east of Corinth. It is situated on the southern side of the Tennessee River. It is a small town of 2,500 inhabitants, and has four churches, an iron foundry, etc. The important military relations of the place will be seen by a glance at the map.]

AN IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, Thursday, April 24.

A reconnoitering party, under Gen. A. J. Smith, left this morning, and attacked the enemy's pickets, 150 strong, who left in great haste, leaving knapsacks, blankets and everything else. The party proceeded on foot to Pea Ridge, and there found three or four thousand drawn up in line of battle, who, at the first fire of our artillery, also decamped, leaving tents, camp equipage, private baggage, half-written letters, and other things, indicating a great surprise. Enough tents were left to accommodate a division. Everything was burned. We captured 12 prisoners, none of whom expressed regret at being captured. They said the people of the South were getting tired of the war. The roads are improving fast.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 24.

A special from Cairo to the *Tribune* says that the rise in the Tennessee River has reached here. The Ohio has risen an inch, and is still rising.

Dispatches from Cumberland represent that the river is rapidly rising. The country between here and Mound City is inundated. The entire track of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, between Bird's Point and Charleston, is washed away or destroyed.

Gen. Bragg has transferred the command of Fort Pillow to Gen. Price.

From Pittsburgh we have intelligence of a skirmish with the enemy, in which Gen. Granger, with 500 cavalry, participated. About two miles from our pickets they came in contact with the rebel pickets and drove them in, and encountered a strong force of rebel cavalry. After fighting for an hour both sides retired with an inconsiderable loss.

Tri-weekly packets are now running from Cairo to Tiptonville, by which the mails are carried. Passengers from Fort Pillow yesterday afternoon, report no change in affairs.

THE COMING CONTEST.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

PITTSBURGH, April 17, 1862.

Preparations go steadily forward here, and the troops daily advance. Some of the divisions now are posted within a mile of the rebel pickets; numbers of new batteries and fresh soldiers have arrived, and evidently before another week the fate of Corinth will be decided. Gen. Mitchel has reached Decatur, holding the bridge there, and capturing some siege guns, on their way to Beauregard. Hundreds of wounded Confederates have been found by parties between here and Corinth, the last day or two, and brought in here. So energetic have been the measures taken by Gen. Halleck, that the army here is fully prepared to immediately assume the offensive. Gen. Buell's troops are in excellent condition. Bodies of our cavalry daily meet and skirmish with the enemy. From present appearances, an immediate advance will take place upon Corinth. On account of the destruction of the railroad bridges, it is now impossible for Beauregard to obtain reinforcements.

SATURDAY, April 19.

Our army here, for fighting purposes, is more effective than before the battle. Panics, there is good reason to believe, have ended, and the troops, instead of having to defend, will hereafter press steadily, constantly forward.

Gen. Halleck has been busily engaged, since his arrival, in destroying the enemy's means of communication, rendering useless those railroads that, like great arteries, have given to the heart of the rebel position, Corinth, life and strength. He has succeeded, and important results are visible already.

THOSE DISPATCHES.

The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* asserts that these are the dispatches which passed between Gen. Beauregard and Mitchel:

To Jeff. Davis:

You must send me reinforcements, or I shall not be able to hold out against the enemy.

BEAUREGARD.

To Gen. Beauregard:

I cannot send you reinforcements, for I have none to spare. I want reinforcements myself.

DAVIS.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The Armor Panic in France—An Amusing Blunder—Reduction of the French Army—The Mexican Question—Rome—The Japanese Embassy.]

PARIS, Friday, April 11, 1862.

Events are passing so rapidly in the United States, that by the time this reaches you the conflict between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads will have been almost forgotten. But on this side the excitement on the subject increases each day, and recalls with painful fidelity, so far as regards the extent of the excitement, the affair of the *Trent*. When it is recollected that this return to the age of iron brings with it for the nations of the world the necessity of rebuilding their navies entire, with an untold outlay of money, it will be admitted that this excitement is entirely legitimate.

Many mistakes have been made in the description of the *Monitor*, but the most amusing one was perpetrated by a Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, the same one who has never yet, even by hazard, told a word of truth on the American question. This writer says that the reason why President LINCOLN, when he went to visit Lieut. WORDEN, said that *if he could* he would have him named a Captain, was because the Ericsson battery belonged to a stock company, and that her commander was a private citizen whom the President desired to introduce into the service, as a reward for his gallant conduct!

Some writers have had their imaginations so keenly awakened to the magnitude of the interests engaged in this revolution in naval warfare as to completely lose sight of the facts in relation to the fight, and have given us highly-wrought fancy sketches, in which we only recognize the subject by the names of the vessels engaged. Others see in it a magnificent occasion for mocking at the fears of the English, and the *Charivari* gives itself a loose rein at England's expense.

But in high places there is the same concern felt in France as in England on this sudden and wonderful change in naval architecture, and the grand steeple-chase after supremacy in iron batteries is going to commence at once. What was true of the iron-cased frigates is true of the new and more effective batteries; neither nation can afford to allow the other to get the start in whatever is new and valuable. But while the revolving towers will be accepted as the important feature in the new improvement, great efforts will be made to perfect the vessels in sea-going qualities. So, too, a great effort will be made to produce a force which will destroy these new vessels of war, and already experiments have commenced at Toulon to this effect. The French, who believe themselves the first nation in the world on artillery, naturally charge themselves with the duty of finding a gun and a projectile which will smash in the sides of the new vessels. We shall see what success will attend their efforts.

The reduction of 32,000 men which has just been made in the French army, creates but little remark at Paris, for the reason that every one knows that in case of war the Government has it in its power to put on foot on short notice as many men as it requires. The officers and the material of war for six or seven hundred thousand men still exist, and all wars are so popular in France that no difficulty would be found in filling up the regiments with men. The dismissal of 32,000 men, therefore, possesses no particular importance, further than as an indication that the Government is not looking for a war this Spring or perhaps this year.

To-day the Mexican affair is in confusion, and if the Government was heartily sick of the question a month ago, how much more so must it be to-day? From Madrid we learn that there is a division in the Cabinet, one party going with England and the other with France, and thus we read in the Madrid organ of one of these parties, that Spain is entirely satisfied with the Convention of Soledad, and with England will retire from Mexico, while the other organ declares that Spain is not satisfied, and that the three Powers are discussing in the most amicable way what line of conduct they will follow. A French paper which has always opposed the expedition, *La Presse*, suggests that the sudden change of policy by Spain, (if this change proves to be true,) is probably owing to the exploits of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, and the prospective damage such agents of destruction might cause in Cuban ports. Under any circumstances, the Spanish question for the moment is in a fog, from which, however, it must soon emerge.

The French Ambassador at Rome, M. DE LAVALLETTE, is now at Paris, on account of a difference which has arisen between himself and Gen. GOYON, the commander of the French troops at Rome. M. DE LAVALLETTE has had several interviews with the Emperor, but no decision appears yet to have been arrived at. Neither of these gentlemen, it appears, is willing to stay in Rome if the other does, and thus the Roman question—which, like the Mexican question, was already sufficiently annoying to the Emperor—has, like the other, acquired an additional element of discord in the inefficiency or obstinacy of the official agents of the Government. It would not be astonishing to see the Emperor lose patience, and suddenly come to the long looked-for decision.

The Catholic Bishop of Toulouse has just scandalized the Church by ordering a jubilee in his diocese in honor of the massacre of several thousand Protestants in Toulouse in 1562. The Government has very properly abrogated the Bishop's order, and prohibited the celebration.

A Japanese Embassy has just arrived at Paris, but is not exciting as much attention as did its predecessor in the United States. It is composed, as regards numbers and the grade of its members, exactly as was the one to the United States. The individuals, however, are not the same. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON LETTERS.

The Age of Iron—End of Wooden Walls—Monitors will Soon Set Iron Walls and Balls at Defiance—Impressions of American Affairs.

LONDON, April, 1862.

The one subject of thought and discussion continues to be the iron-plated steamers, floating batteries, cupola ships, &c. The whole country is thoroughly alarmed and stirred up to demand instant and energetic action on the part of the Government, and if the Ministry hesitate to comply with this demand, they are threatened with defeat. Nothing short of a fleet of twenty or thirty iron-clad ships, with floating batteries for the principal ports, will satisfy the public clamor. England, at every cost, and by every necessary means, must maintain her supremacy upon the ocean, and she felicitates herself that her coal and iron will always give her this supremacy. Does it ever occur to her public men or public writers that America has coal-fields larger than all the British Islands, and mountains of iron?

While the English are alarmed with the idea that their immense navy is practically useless—that it is reduced to four ships of doubtful efficiency, the French are also discussing the question. They tell us that the reason why the *Merrimac* was so long invulnerable is to be found in the kind of artillery used against her, and that French cannon would have told a different story. Your guns on the *Monitor* and elsewhere, it seems, are of too large calibre, and the initial velocity of the shot too small. To pierce iron plates four or five inches thick you must have oblong bolts and heavy charges of powder. To pierce, no doubt; but I must think that a greater weight of shot, even at a lower velocity, might crush in the side of a ship. If ten 200-pound balls, of whatever shape, could be thrown at the same instant upon the same ten-feet square of a vessel's side, from fort or ship, it must be a very strong vessel that could resist that ton of metal. With the aid of electricity, ten or a hundred guns can be fired at the same instant.

It is asserted in Parliament that neither the *Monitor* nor the *Merrimac* are seaworthy. Lord TEMPEST, who ought to be an authority, and who has seen the *Merrimac*, declares that she can do nothing unless the water is as smooth as a floor. I am not quite prepared to accept his opinion, and shall wait for confirmation. As to the *Monitor* all she wants, to go round the world, is pipes high enough and strong enough, and machinery for ventilation. An elephant can swim very securely as long as he keeps the tip of his trunk out of water. I would undertake to construct a vessel which should be entirely submerged, and swim about like a shark, with the tip of her fin above the surface. The idea that it is necessary to steam on the surface is an old prejudice. The safest place for a ship in a hurricane would be twenty or thirty feet below, where everything is quiet. When the storm blows over pump out the water and come up again. Mr. STEVENS has made a partial application of this principle, but it can be carried out more thoroughly.

I predict also that even the most formidable steel-clad ships and batteries will now meet their match. Human ingenuity is not exhausted. The struggle between the means of attack and defence will go on, until men and nations will be ready to agree not to fight. Science and invention will promote war until they have ended it. In the meantime the great Powers, France, England and America—for these are now the three really great Powers of the world—will strain every nerve for the supremacy, and America, if but united, would not be long behind the others. America, united, might be the one sole Power of the Western Continent, leaving the Eastern to settle her own affairs.

Spain, you will see, denies any intention to deprive Mexico of her sovereignty and independence. She disclaims any intention to reconquer her ancient possessions; but she does not disclaim the intention of influencing the formation of a monarchical government, or of giving it any assistance that may be considered necessary. It is for the interest of the great European Powers that there should be a stable government, and protection to commercial interests, in Mexico. But it is also for their interests, real or supposed, that Mexico should not become a portion of the great Federal Republic of the North, and that it should be a check upon, if not a rival to that growing Power. Hence the Mexican intervention, the guarantee of Cuba to Spain, and the cession of St. Domingo, and the probable absorption of Hayti. Some of the negroes of Jamaica have protested against this prospective absorption. The *Times* snubs them for this protest, and tells them that there is nothing in the history of Hayti, as an independent Government, to make any one regret its absorption by Spain, or any other Power, so that there is a guarantee against the restoration of Slavery. But, in regard to this, all that is necessary is to introduce the English system of apprenticeship. If a negro works, very well. If he does not, he is a vagrant, and should be made an apprentice, for a term of years.

What I wrote you in my last of the movements in Naples, and the responsibility of the Emperor for whatever aid or sanction is given to these movements, I find curiously repeated in a letter from Turin, in the London *Times*, in which almost my very words are given, several days after I wrote. It is asserted, moreover, that a general movement is about to be made against the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL, not only from the Papal States, but from the ports of France, Spain, Portugal, and even those of Great Britain. Five thousand men, it is calculated will be concentrated, to act with the disaffected Italians. If this is true, we may look for stirring times in the southern peninsula. As to the complicity of the Emperor, of course he could hinder it if he chose, just as the British Government might hinder the frequent sending of steamers loaded with munitions of war to the Southern ports of America, or the fitting out of a privateer steamer to prey on Federal commerce, as just reported at LLOYD'S. But it is evident that the Emperor will not interfere to help or hinder the efforts of FRANCIS II. to regain his kingdom. He was never, and is not now, the patron of the unification of Italy. His idea was a federation, and he believes in it still; and no one expects, so far as I can see, that he will abandon Rome, or aid in expelling Austria from Venetia. Had he been ready for war with England, VICTOR EMANUEL would not have sent an army to Naples. And as V. E. allowed GARIBALDI to fit out an expedition at Genoa, to attack Sicily, while the Minister of FRANCIS II. was at Turin, negotiating a treaty of peace and amity, so L. N. will not trouble himself about expeditions in the interest of FRANCIS II. The only power to interfere is England, and she has just waked up, and finds her navy nowhere.

But the great and all-absorbing interest here is the war in America, and its immediate and possible consequences. The naval action of Hampton Roads was more important than that of Trafalgar. All are waiting with intense anxiety for the next appearance of the *Merrimac*. But we do not understand why the *Monitor* did not follow her, or why she did not go up to Norfolk, destroy the *Merrimac* and take the city, nor why the *Merrimac*, instead of expending herself on the *Monitor*, did not destroy the whole fleet of transports at Hampton Roads, and then steam up to Washington, or to New-York, if capable of such a voyage. It seems the strange fatality of this war that neither party pursues its advantages. Will it ever be known why the Confederates did not take Washington after Bull Run?

The war, it has seemed to me, has never, until now, been in earnest on either side. The North did not believe the South would or could resist, and the South has not believed that the North really meant to carry on a war of subjugation. Those who believe in the earnestness and determination of the South, look upon all that has been done so far, as only the preliminaries of the great contest that is to follow. Mr. SPENCE, whose work on the war has been more widely read than any other, still predicts great disasters to the North, and corresponding successes to the Southern cause, to which he is thoroughly devoted. His letters in the *Times* have great influence. It is, however, the case here as elsewhere, that success changes opinions. All England is astonished at the power developed by the North, and more astonished that such a military power is sustained without financial embarrassment. The predictions of the whole Press have been falsified. America has shown her ability to invent money, as well as other things, or to do without it. The Tax bill is a perpetual astonishment.

A small bit of American belligerency has floated this way, and landed in England, within a few days, in the person of Mr. HEENAN, the "Benicia Boy." I do not know whether he espouses the Northern or Southern cause. In a small and domestic way he has been both a Unionist and a Secessionist; but one might think he could get fight enough on either side, without coming to England for it. It is given out here that he comes to fight MACE, the present champion, and that TOM SAYERS has expressed his intention, in case they fight, to have a try with the winner. I see no notice of the matter out of the sporting papers, and doubt if the great excitement will bear repetition.

The preparations for opening the Exhibition go on rapidly, and London is preparing for as busy a season as can be made of a very dull one.

Iron Plates Smashed—Gunpowder Triumphant—Boarding the Monitor—Fortifications not Superseded—England Unsafe—France Supreme—The Question of Italy—Who Wishes to Break the Blockade?—Hard Times in Europe—English Opinions on the War in America—Credit vs. Gold—Reform and Progress Postponed.

LONDON, Saturday, April 12, 1862.

The panic about the iron-plated ships has given place to a perplexing, but not the less amusing, botheration. After the details in Parliament, the discussions in the papers, the excitement everywhere, powder and shot have triumphed, and the wonderful iron-clad ships are invulnerable no longer. It is simply a question of more powder. The Government was sly. It would not commit itself. It shook its head sagaciously, and was not inclined to go off half-cocked. It knew all the time that Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG was preparing for a new experiment; but the result was doubtful, and it kept mum. The experiment was made, and, to the glory of Sir WILLIAM, his new 300-pound gun, unrifled, with a round shot of 156 pounds, and a charge of fifty pounds of powder, broke through the iron plates and teak timbers of the *Warrior* as easily as a musket ball goes through a pine board. Had either the *Merrimac* or the *Monitor* put powder enough in their guns the other would have been demolished. Iron plates are, practically, good for nothing, except against common 12 or 20-pound charges; and we come back to where we started. As now advised, it appears that no ship can be made to carry an armor so thick that a gun on another ship will not penetrate it. No ship can be built that another cannot run into and destroy. It is a question of power, speed and skill. The old navies, of course, are all swept from the seas. Practically, they might as well be at the bottom of the ocean. Their only use is to be converted into floating batteries.

Mr. SPENCER has told us how to take the *Monitor*. It is only to board her, keep out of the way of the guns, and smoke out the crew or smother them, like so many rats in a trap. The tower turns slowly, and it would be easy to keep on the safe side. If Mr. ERICSSON has not provided for a few jets of hot water for the benefit of boarders, he may as well make that slight addition. He can then open a boarding-school and invite Mr. SPENCER to become a pupil. I think he might be finished in a single term.

It was not the intention of the Government that the results of the artillery experiments should be made public; but Sir WILLIAM has been nettled at the attacks upon his artillery, and the triumph was too complete to be kept a secret. His gun, which carries a 156 ball, or a bolt of 300, will bear a charge of fifty pounds of powder. Make a gun of the same calibre, which will bear and burn seventy-five pounds of powder, and you beat him. Your Dahlgren must have larger chamber. But, however strong may be the armor of a ship, guns can be made to sink her; and, as there is no limit to the strength of a fortress on shore, or the size of the artillery which may be used in such a fortress, while the armor of ships and the size of their guns have a limit, we come back to the superiority of shore defences over attacking ships. So the fortifications will not be suspended.

England hopes to make her dock-yards impregnable. She would be glad to make her coast safe from invasion; but that is impossible. England is not safe; London is not safe. The volunteer force has its use in giving confidence, and even misplaced confidence has its present uses. All that can be said of the volunteers is, that there is a large body of riflemen in a state of forwardness; but as a defence against a well-appointed invading force, with plenty of artillery, landed on the southern coast of England, they would be of very little benefit. The English volunteers are no more an army than were the American volunteers a year ago. England lies at the mercy of France, and peace with the Emperor is her only safety. Hence, England will act as the ally of France, whenever such action is required, and she will not interfere with the Imperial policy on either side of the Atlantic. Spain, of course, is in a similar condition. Whatever is done in Mexico, or in Italy, is done by the Emperor. England will not interfere in favor of VICTOR EMANUEL. She would have done so long ago had she the power to do it. The liberal and Government party in England is in favor of the cause of United Italy, with Rome for its capital. It is not long since it was laboring to that end; but these labors have ceased. A year ago there were Italians in London, and busily at work in the cause of Italian unity, here and elsewhere, under the pay of the English Government. Their pay has been stopped. It is easy to guess at whose instance.

England, however, is not united on this question. To say nothing of the Catholic Party in England, and Ireland, the Tory, Conservative and High Church Parties have more sympathy with the Pope and the Ex-Sovereigns of the Italian States than with VICTOR EMANUEL, GARIBALDI or MAZZINI; and as the conservative and aristocratic element is strongly in the ascendant just now, Italy has not much to hope from England, were there no NAPOLEON to interpose his veto. There are leaders in the liberal papers in favor of the unification of Italy. The same papers that consider union between the North and South in America impossible, have no objection to putting down the brigands who have risen against VICTOR EMANUEL in Southern Italy. If the Emperor would only leave Rome all would be well. It all depends upon the Capital. No doubt, the possession of Rome might give the King of Italy some advantage in enforcing unity, but if the people were united in heart, the position of the seat of Government would be a secondary consideration.

But the Pope is at Rome, and as the stories of his failing health are untrue, there he is likely to be for some time to come. The French have been in Rome twelve years—why expect them to leave? Whichever way you look, one man, whose photograph may be seen in every stationer's window, looms up before you. The fate of England, Italy, Mexico, hangs upon the word of LOUIS NAPOLEON. You have been told—it has been industriously repeated—that the Emperor has wished to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and to open the blockade; but that England has steadily refused. You believe it, perhaps. Is not the contrary quite as probable? I do not believe a word of it, and I believe it all the less when it is so strongly asserted. The necessity of conforming to the requirements of France is so humiliating to England, that great pains are taken to conceal it; and the Emperor, so long as his objects are answered, cares very little what is said about them. If it be true, as asserted here, that the French troops are to occupy the City of Mexico, there is matter for serious apprehension in that quarter. The liberal professions of Spain are attributed to the proximity of the *Monitor* to Havana. The English want their commerce protected—they do not much care how. Commercial dependencies are less troublesome and less expensive than political ones. But trade is dull, people are suffering, taxes are high, the revenue is diminishing. It is a hard time for England. France is not content, and not free from apprehensions. The Commercial Treaty, it is said, works for the advantage of England; but this is owing to the loss of American trade. Let that revive, and the French manufacturers will be the gainers.

There is very little said here now about the war in America. All is suspense, waiting for the next movement and the result. The accounts from New-Orleans are contradictory, but most people expect it to be taken. They wonder that Charleston and Savannah are not occupied already. Richmond is a problem to be solved. The evacuation of Island No. 10 is looked for at the next arrival. All this is freely conceded to the superiority of the North in gunboats and artillery, and men. But then, what then? England, they say, in the war of Independence, held all the seaports, New-York, Philadelphia, Newport, Charleston and Savannah, and what she did not hold she burnt. She beat the Americans everywhere. WASHINGTON was routed in every pitched battle he ever fought. The war was, to the Americans, a long series of retreats and disasters; yet, by merely persisting for seven years, they wore out their conquerors, and England was glad to make peace. The inference is that all depends upon the feeling and determination of the people of the Southern States. In spite of Mr. BRIGHT, it is the general belief of the people of England that the South can never be subjugated, if they really mean to be independent, and are ready to make the necessary sacrifices. But Poland, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, tell another story. Vast countries and numerous peoples have been subjugated, and will be. The weak must yield to the strong. As to the time required, that will be in proportion to the will and power to resist, and depends upon the nature of the country to be subdued. It took years to conquer a few Indians in Florida. Russia has been twenty years or more subjugating Circassia. A rebellion in Ireland could be crushed in a fortnight. A war against Switzerland, if any one thought it worth while to undertake it, might be prolonged indefinitely.

The theory of financial exhaustion is abandoned. The English have an idea that gold and silver and cash payments are necessaries of life. "But how can they go on?" they ask me. "They have no money and we wont lend them any, and they are spending three millions of dollars a day. I tell you it cannot last. It is impossible!" This has been said all along; but since it *does* last, and *is* possible, and the gold panic goes out, and everything goes on prosperously, J. B. gasps with astonishment at a state of things he cannot understand, and the Americans seem to him a wonderful people.

Parliament is about to take the usual recess at Easter, and prepare for the heavy work of the session. The school system is to be revised. Parsons are to be unfrocked, if they cannot conform, and wish to get out of the difficulty. There will probably be a slight amendment to the Book of Common Prayer. Mr. WHALLEY is to make an attack on Maynooth, if he is not laughed down. There will be fights over malt and hops, which are both strongly represented. Extended suffrage is not thought of. The war in America has settled that for the present. Mr. BRIGHT may write republican letters to New-York, but he knows much better than to make a movement in that direction on this side. There is scarcely a newspaper in England that talks of suffrage extension, or any reform in a popular direction. This, of course, cannot last, and the party of progress may become all the stronger for its present inaction and apparent defeat.

MONADNOCK.

A Private Letter from John Bright, M. P.

"Father" GLEASON, of Rochester, recently wrote to Mr. BRIGHT, thanking him for the speech which he delivered at Rochdale, and received the following cordial reply:

ROCHDALE, March 22, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I must write to tell you what a real pleasure your letter has given me. My speech, to which you refer, was spoken to your country as well as, and as much as, to my own, and I have many evidences from the United States, and here at home, that it has not altogether failed of its object. I hope it has done something to help on that much-improved feeling which now prevails in England toward your Government and people, and to convince them that in England there are very many who desire, with an intense feeling of sympathy, the restoration of your grand Union.

The President's Message of "Abolition and Compensation" has created much interest with us, and I am very anxious to see how far it works good in the Border States, and whether it proves a useful measure to the extreme South.

It is pleasant to hear of your successful labors among the Indians, for everywhere there exists a sympathy with the red men—the once possessors of your great continent.

I must ask you to thank your son for reading my speech so as to insure it a favorable reception in your household, and his sisters also for their approbation of it.

Wishing all success to your Government, and happiness and true greatness to your people, and thanking you for your kind letter,

I am, with great respect, yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

The Flood in New-England.

EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The Connecticut River, at the toll-bridge in Springfield, Monday night, had receded about 15 inches from its highest point on Sunday. The singularity of this flood, in exceeding that of 1854 at West Springfield and Chicopee, while it was not so high in Springfield, is accounted for by the Agawam and Chicopee Rivers now being only at their average freshet height, so that the water runs away freely, while in 1854 these rivers, and particularly the Agawam, were extremely high from chocked ice and flood-wood, and the water was "set back" against this city. At Chicopee the flood has been 7 inches higher than in 1854, stopping all the mills with back water, and causing considerable damage to cellars and outbuildings. At Holyoke the water is upwards of 11 feet above the dam, but is receding slowly, and to-day the repairs on the railroad will probably be commenced.

At Northampton the flood has exceeded by two feet any previous hydropathic dose on the wholesale plan. The damage there is considerable. In old Hadley-street there is reported not to be an inch of dry land, the citizens journeying from house to house in boats, Venice fashion. Further up the river the deluge has outdone any previous one on record. The railroad track is washed away for quite a distance, about two miles south of Brattleborough; and above that place, it is in such a shaky condition that no trains are running to or from Bellows Falls. Of course no Northern mails were received on Monday.

At Hartford the full freshet height of 28 feet was maintained on Monday. The gas-pipes were early washed away to some extent between the gas-works and the city, and there has been a great rush for kerosene, spermaceti, &c., which, however the gas burners declared to be hardly worth a rush. On Sunday, the great dyke around the Colt firearms manufactory and other property showed symptoms of caving in, from the mischievous operations of rats at various times. But a force of nearly 1,000 men were set at work to strengthen the dyke, and fortunately saved it and prevented incalculable ruin.

Amid the havoc caused by this flood, some few daring individuals have obtained a little benefit by seizing drift-wood from their boats with a spiked pole. An old gentleman, who remembers the loss of part of the toll-bridge by an ice-freshet in the year 1819, says that this season will be a famous one for shad. When the water is very high without much ice, the shad come over the dams and weirs freely. Should this prediction prove true, it will be a renewed proof of the proverb, "No loss without some gain."

A dam of the Plunkett Woolen Company at Hinsdale, on Westfield River, was washed away on the night of the 17th, causing several hundred dollars damage and a stoppage of the mill for two or three months. At many points in Southern Berkshire, the Housatonic Railroad and neighboring highways have been overflowed.

A large boom of logs, estimated at 1,500,000 feet, in the Merrimac, just above Lowell, broke away on the 18th, went over Pawtucket Falls and down to the sea at Newburyport. The loss will be about 300,000 feet. Many of the Lowell mills are stopped by backwater. The river is about eight feet above Summer level.

The Boston *Traveller* of Tuesday says:

"The rivers in New-Hampshire and Vermont appear to have overflowed their banks in every direction, from the sudden melting of the large masses of snow among the hills. The Merrimac River, in particular, is at an unusually high stage, and at Concord is higher than has been known for eight or nine years.

The state of the country may be imagined from the fact that at Garvin's Falls, at Pembroke, some miles this side of Concord, the dam built by the Amoskeag Company was a number of feet under water Saturday, and the river still rising. A portion of the centre had been swept away, and it is said that Col. GILMORE had taken measures to have the rest blown up.

At a number of places on the banks of the Merrimac, families have been compelled to leave their houses, particularly this side of Pembroke. The railroad bridge at Hookset, was in a dangerous condition.

Measures have everywhere been taken to save the lighter bridges, by putting weights upon them. On the Vermont Central the freshets have done some damage, and large stretches between Alburgh and Swanton, in the northwestern corner of the State, are submerged. In fact, all the upper roads have suffered more or less.

The Nashau and Lowell road, in its lower portions, is in a similar condition. A regular train left Nashau at 9 o'clock this morning for Lowell, the passengers in which were conveyed in stage coaches between Tyngsborough and Chelmsford, and reached Boston by 12 o'clock.

The train from Manchester, this morning, over the Boston and Maine Railroad came through in good time, the water between Manchester and Lawrence causing no material detention. At Haverhill the marks on the bridge piles showed that the water had fallen something like a foot since its highest point last night. It did not rise so high by three feet as in the freshet of nine years since.

We do not yet hear of any railroad bridges being carried away this side of Concord, and the conductors say if the water continues falling as it has all the morning the road to Concord will be clear of it to-night. Beyond Concord the case may be different."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 191, 451, 457, 372, 216, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 506, 507, 508, 509, 172½, 123, 510, 511, 512, 514.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 2310, 2840, 4056, 466, 4534, 5110, 5248, 5632, 6790, 6798, 6898, 7116, 7126, 7204, 7216, 7220, 7248, 7300, 7318, 7390, 7402, 7410, 7452, 7464, 7488, 7496, 7470.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1411, 1163, 1033, 2181, 1121, 659, 1323, 1757, 1773, 1767, 3049, 1593. *Part II.*—Nos. 294, 3498, 1848, 3618, 798, 1382, 1416, 1740, 1072.

The Troubles of the Accessory Transit Company—Its Charter Claimed to have been Annulled by the Rivas-Walker Government.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

David Colden Murray vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt*.—This case has been stated in the TIMES on several occasions, and lastly in the issue of Dec. 17, 1861.

The action is brought by the plaintiff, as Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company, to recover claims amounting in all to something like $2,500,000, the plaintiff alleging that the defendant has fraudulently converted to his own use the property of the Company to that extent, a part of which was a monthly subsidy of $40,000, paid to him as President of the Company by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The defence is that the defendant has liens and mortgages on the property of the Company to the extent of the alleged conversion. The defendant claims also that he is personally entitled to the $40,000 per month received from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company since 1856.

The case was in process of trial some three weeks in December, when it was adjourned until the present time, and now resumed. The case on the part of the plaintiff was rested on Tuesday, and the defence is now proceeding. Counsel for the defendant claims that the Company's charter was annulled by the Rivas-Walker Government of Nicaragua, and dissolved in February, 1856, and that it cannot therefore be represented in the Courts of this State. On that ground an intention was announced to move for a nonsuit. Evidence was introduced to show that the Rivas-Walker Government was recognized by the Government of the United States—the evidence being the President's Message in that regard.

Decision was reserved on this point, and the trial is still in progress.

Amasa J. Parker, Henry A. Cram and John Sherwood for plaintiff; Horace F. Clark, Charles O'Conor, Daniel Lord, and Clark & Rapello for defendant.

Argument in the Hackley Case Concluded.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Davis vs. *Hackley et al.*—This case, which has been before the public so often, was concluded yesterday. Mr. James, in concluding his argument, said that he pitied Mr. Hackley, for by the deed between the Hopes and Bliss & Yelverton, he was prevented from acting in the matter, while he had to bear all the odium. He said that the deeds showed that Anthony Hope had appointed himself a receiver with a salary of $1,560 a year.

The Hopes could not claim that this appointment would be a hardship to them, since they had contended that Bliss & Yelverton were the real parties in interest, and should have been made parties defendants instead of themselves.

Decision, in respect to the injunction and Receiver, reserved.

A Libel Suit Unsuccessful.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Britton et al. vs. *Stulit*.—This was an action for libel, plaintiffs claiming that the defendant had injured their credit at certain banks by sending confidential circulars, to the effect that certain members of their firm were worthless, &c.

The defendant alleged that the plaintiff, Britton, wrote the circulars and sent them himself, to injure the defendant. The case was stated in the TIMES of the 23d, and now resulted in the disagreement of the jury.

Result of a Motion to Change Venue.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

George Jones et al. vs. *George T. Brown*.—This cause was reported in the TIMES of Wednesday. It came before the Court on defendant's motion to change the place of trial from the City and County of New-York, to Dutchess County, on the ground of convenience of witnesses; also, on plaintiff's motion to refer the cause on the ground of long account. Both motions now denied.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMANN, Charles H. Fleming was tried and convicted of bigamy, and remanded for sentence on Saturday.

John Hall was convicted of assault and battery upon Dr. Pettijohn, and remanded for sentence.

Leonard Fleigh pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, and was remanded for sentence.

Verdict.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Silcocks vs. *Brown*.—This was an action to recover damages for alleged injuries to party walls. The case was stated in the *Times* of yesterday, and now resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Monell vs. *Cawley*; *Perkins* vs. *West, &c.*; *Loyd et al.* vs. *Beman*; *Mills* vs. *Davis et al.*; *Peyronnet* vs. *Gerard*; *Giles* vs. *Slover et al.*—Motions granted in these cases.

Platt vs. *Salisbury et al.*—Motion granted as to Salisbury.

Smith et al. vs. *Palmer*.—Motion denied, without costs.

Jackson vs. *Jackson*.—Referred back to Referee, to take additional proof.

Bostwick et al. vs. *Abbott et al.*—Motion to set aside execution for irregularity denied, and motion for leave to appeal to General Term without security, granted.

Jones et al. vs. *Brown*.—Motion for reference and to change place of trial denied, without costs.

Tibbals vs. *Losee et al.*—Motion for settlement of order denied, except that instead of fixing the amount of security to be given by the Receiver, it shall be provided that the Referee fix the amount. No costs.

In the Matter of the Application of B. W. Clapp for Writ of Mandamus vs. The Supervisors of the City and County of New-York.—Motion to quash alternative writ of *mandamus* granted.

Boardman vs. *Harrison et al.*; *Harris* vs. *Plume et al.*; *Hustall* vs. *Falkenstein et al.*; *Bene* vs. *Mecrall*; *Chester*, vs. *Cowles &c.*; *Schums* vs. *Western Transportation Co.* Motions granted in these cases.

In Matter of P. Steely vs. *Russell &c.* Allowance of $50 granted.

Schiedt et al. vs. *Mangels*; *Smith* vs. *Mead*; *Donovan et al.* vs. *Johnston*; *Elsies* vs. *Donnelly*; *Tracy et al.* vs. *Stilson et al.*; *Sargeant* vs. *White et al.* Motion granted in these cases.

Pray vs. *Leach*, *Danville* vs. *Wright, et al.* Motion denied without costs in these cases.

Pierson vs. *Lampat*. Motion denied without costs.

Watson vs. *Lyman's Refrigerator Company*; *Phelps* vs. *Charlet et al.*; *Solomon* vs. *Kenter*; *Littlefild et al.* vs. *Crolius*; *American Exchange Bank* vs. *Donnell*.—Motions granted in these cases.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Balcom.

Askham et als. vs. *Chapman et als.*—Demurrers to the complaint overruled with costs, but with leave to answer on payment of costs.

Field et als. vs. *Chapman et als.*—Demurrers to the complaint overruled with costs, but with leave to answer on payment of costs.

Murray vs. *Read et als.*—Demurrer to the complaint by defendant Read, sustained with costs; but the demurrers of the other defendants to the complaint overruled with costs. Leave given to amend and answer on payment of costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 24, 1862.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81Reg.. 94¾	10 Pacific Mail S. Co. 104¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Coup 94¾	200 N. Y. Cen. R.....s60 83
20,000 do..........b30 94¾	50 do...........s30 83¾
500 do............ 94¾	42 do.............. 83¾
40,000 U.S. 5s, '74 Coup. 87½	100 do.............. 83¾
2,000 Tr.7 3-10 ℘c.N'ts.100½	100 do...........s7 83½
800 do..........100½	100 do...........s4 83¾
15,000 Ohio State 6s, '60. 99½	650 Erie Railway........ 37
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 58	100 do...........s10 37
1,000 Virginia State 6s. 56	1,100 Erie R. Pref...... 61¾
500 do........ 58	100 do...........s10 61¾
2,000 N. C. State 6s.... 63½	250 Hud. River R........ 35½
2,000 Mo. State 6s...... 49¾	50 do...........b30 35¾
16,000 do........... 49¾	100 Reading R.........b30 43¾
20,000 do.........b15 49¾	50 Mich. Cent. R........ 54¾
5,000 do.........b30 49¾	35 Mich.So.& N. Ia. R.. 22¾
5,000 Cal. State 7s...... 86¾	135 do.............. 22¼
1,000 City 6s, '87....... 99	100 do...........b30 22½
2,000 E.R.1st M. Bds...107¾	350 do.............. 22
1,000 E. R.3d M.Bds,'83 98	350 Mich.So.& N.I.G.S. 44½
4,000 M.C. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	200 do..........b10 44¾
S. F. Con. Bds... 99½	200 do..........b30 45
3,000 do........ 99½	75 Panama Railroad..123½
15,000 T. & W. 2d M.... 50	925 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 58
6,000 do........ 49½	100 do..........s60 57½
1,000 Buf., N. Y. &	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R... 17¼
Erie 1st m.... 82¼	5 Cleve., Col. & C. R.112½
2,000 Mich. So.1st M.B. 95	100 Cleve. & Tol. R...s30 40¾
10,000 Mich. So. S. F. B. 92	50 do.............. 40¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.. 86¾	400 do..........s30 40¾
6,000 Tol. & W. 1st M... 80	4900 do.............. 40¾
1,000 Gal. & Chi.1st M.100	2100 do..........s30 40¾
5,000 Chi. & R. I. Bds. 97½	100 do.............. 40¾
25 Phœnix Bank....... 95	900 do..........s30 40
78,000 American Gold..101⅜	600 do..........s60 40
35,000 do.......s60 101⅜	350 Chi. & Rock Is. R.. 54
10,000 do.......s30 101⅜	100 Chi., B. & Q. R.... 61¾
25,000 do.......b60 101⅜	200 Mil. & P. Du C. R... 25¾
25,000 do..b60 aft 10 101⅜	20 M.& P.Du C.2d P.R 58¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. R.... 94¾	58 Penn. Coal Co....... 80
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74. C... 87½	50 Pacific M.S. Co....... 105
20,000 U. S. 6s '81.Cou.. 94¾	25 do............ 104¾
500 Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c.	50 N. Y. Cen. R.....s60 83
Notes......Small.100¾	50 Erie R. Pref'd....b30 62
500 do..........100¾	50 do...........s5 61¾
7,000 U.S.6s 1YearCert. 98½	50 Mich. Central R...... 55
5,000 Missouri State 6s. 49½	100 do..........s10 54¾
3,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90 56	100 Ill.Cen. R. Scrip.... 57¾
2,000 Kentucky 6 ℘ c.	100 do.............. 57½
Large Bonds...... 86	100 do..........b30 57½
3,000 Ill. Can. R. Bs.... 88	100 Gal. and Chic....... 66¾
2,000 Mil.& P.DuC.1M. 89½	250 Cleve. & Tol. R..... 40¾
5,000 American Gold..101⅜	200 do.............. 40½
100 Am. Exchange Bk.. 90	1000 do...........s60 40
10 Shoe & Leather Bk. 97	200 Chi. & R.I R...... 54

THURSDAY, April 24—P. M.

The Stock Market was firm and buoyant on United States Securities of all descriptions, to-day, and very irregular and contradictory on the Railway Shares, some of which were ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. below the sales of yesterday, the decline being observable as well on Erie of both classes, as on the Western list. New-York Central was comparatively steady. Early in the forenoon, as much as 83⅜@83½ ℘ cent. cash was paid; at the Board the price fell off to 83@83⅛ ℘ cent. at which there was a demand for delivery, to-day, and on buyers' option, three days. At the afternoon Board 83 ℘ cent. was again accepted. Later in the afternoon, the sales were at 83 ℘ cent., and the same bid for more. Heavy transactions were made in Cleveland and Toledo shares at 40½@40¾ cash, and 40½@40 sellers' options. The business of the day is over 12,000 shares. The transfers reopen to-morrow, which accounts in part, for the activity in the stock. The depression in Illinois Central continues; sales were made as low as 57½ ℘ cent. Erie was done at 37@36⅞, and Erie Preferred at 61⅞@61½ ℘ cent. The advance in Government coupons of 1881 was to 94½@94¾ ℘ cent. The Treasury certificates of 1863 sold at 98@98½ ℘ cent., and the 7.30 ℘ cents, of 1864 at 100½@100¾ ℘ cent. The City Banks made further deposits on 5 ℘ cent. interest in the Treasury Office, to the extent of $1,600,000. As they had resolved to extend their deposits for Clearing-house employment to $40,000,000, in place of $20,000,000, as originally limited, the discretion has been left with Mr. CISCO, by the Secretary, to continue to receive these deposits at 5 ℘ cent., although a general reduction to 4 ℘ cent. is contemplated, and had at one time been ordered. The price of Gold to-day is ⅛ ℘ cent. weaker, the quotation closing at 101⅜@101½ ℘ cent. Exchange early in the day was reported a little firmer, but being governed in a considerable measure by the price of Gold, the market was weaker at the close, 112½ ℘ cent. for Bankers. The advices by the *Persia* are esteemed more favorable for Breadstuffs and Provisions, and export orders came into the market to-day with some freedom. The weather in England was looking less promising for the Wheat crop.

Late in the afternoon the Stock market closed with increased buoyancy on the National Stock, 94¾ paid for Coupons of 1881, and the price bid at the close. The Railways were steady at Second Board prices, with a demand for New-York Central, Toledo, Galena, &c. Tennessee 6 ℘ Cents, 56; Missouris, 49½@⅝ ℘ cent. Erie and Erie Preferred were 36⅞ and 61½ ℘ cent., respectively. Both classes of Michigan Southern are depressed. The transfers reopened to-day, succeeding the annual election of Directors at Toledo.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	92¾	State of New-York	87
Manhattan	125	Commerce	88¾
Merchants'	95	American Exchange	89¾
Mechanics'	103	Bank of N. America	92¾
America	103	Metropolitan	98
City	112	East River	81
Phœnix	85½	Shoe and Leather	96
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Continental	86
Seventh Ward	115	Park	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96⅜	Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘c. firsts	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s Real Est.	90	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts	84¾
N. Y. Cen. Subscrip.	90	N. Ind. firsts	83
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	102½	Mich. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ℘c.	83
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103	Illinois Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75	88¾
N. Y. Cen. convert. '76	103	Gal. & Chicago firsts	[illegible]
Erie firsts, '68	107¼	Gal. & Chicago seconds	100
Erie thirds, '83	92½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	97½
Erie fourths, '80	84½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	[illegible]
Hudson firsts, '69	105	L. E. & Wabash seconds	[illegible]
Hudson thirds, '75	83¾	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	102½
Hudson convert., '67	77	Del., L. & W. seconds	94
Harlem seconds, '68	93	Lack. & W. bonds	90
Harlem thirds, '68	72½	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	86½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	97½	Mil. & P. D. C. [illegible] pref.	78½
Mich. Cen. n. 1. 8 ℘ c. '82	99¾	Mil. & P. D. C. [illegible] pref.	85½

The following official proceedings of the Associated Banks of this City, in reference to the employment of United States Notes and United States Treasury Certificates of Deposit, manifest in a prompt and significant way the purpose of the Association to conform their business, on the most liberal scale, to the new financial system and National paper currency of the Government:

"A general meeting of the representatives of the Banks composing the Clearing-House Association was held at their rooms, yesterday afternoon, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, of the Phœnix Bank, presiding.

Mr. VERMILYE, from the Clearing-House Committee, stated that the meeting had been called to take action in relation to the deposit of the United States demand Treasury Notes, for the 5 ℘ cent. Certificates of Deposit, authorized by the Clearing-House meeting of March 7, to be used in the settlement of balances. He informed the meeting that the amount of such certificates authorized to be used was limited to $20,000,000, and that $19,500,000 had already been deposited. He reported, under instructions from the Committee, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the amount of the United States Treasury demand notes that may be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer, U. S., for certificates of deposit to be used in the settlement of balances at the Clearing-house, now limited by the action of the meeting of March 7, 1862, to $20,000,000, be increased to $40,000,000, provided that the certificates received for such deposits bear interest at a rate not less than five ℘ cent. ℘ annum, and that any bank may deposit at its option until the aggregate deposit shall reach the sum of $40,000,000.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. VERMILYE offered a resolution that banks not holding United States or loan certificates may pay their balances to the Clearing-house, in United States demand notes; and Mr. WILLIAMS, an amendment that the balances may be paid either in United States certificates or demand notes, at the option of the debtor bank. Both were withdrawn, and the following resolution, offered by Mr. WILLIAMS, was adopted:

Resolved, That the banks may pay in settlement of balances at the Clearing-house, either the certificates for the deposit of the United States demand notes, or in the notes themselves.

On motion of Mr. COE, it was

Resolved, That when the demand notes are paid to the Clearing-house, they must be sent in envelopes, under the seal of the bank, in round sums of one or more thousand dollars, (not exceeding five thousand dollars in any one package,) with the name of the bank paying the same, and the date of the payment to the Clearing-house, and the amount distinctly marked on each package.

Reclamation for errors found in the packages of notes must be made upon the bank from whom they were received, at or before 3 o'clock P. M. on the day following their payment to the Clearing-house, beyond which time there shall be no reclamation.

On motion of Mr. VAIL:

Resolved, That the Clearing-house Committee be empowered to arrange with the Government for the payment of the interest accruing on the United States 5 ℘ cent. certificates of deposit at stated periods, if practicable.

On motion of Mr. HOWES—

Resolved, That if by any possibility, loss should arise from the deposit of the United States demand notes for certificates bearing 5 ℘ cent. interest to be used in the settlement of balances at the Clearing-house, it shall be borne by the banks in *pro rata* of capital.

On motion of Mr. PRICE, the last resolution was ordered to be engrossed and presented to the members of the Association, for their written assent thereto, and that they be recommended to procure the approval of the resolution by their several Boards of Directors.

The following are the quotations to-day of the Continental exchanges:

Paris—60 days' sight ℘ dollar	5f. 5c.
Paris—3 days' sight ℘ dollar	5f. 2½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ℘ guilder	42½c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ℘ marc banco	37⅜c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ℘ guilder	42¾c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ℘ rix dollar	81

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union, for the last week, compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, April 19.	$123,070,363	$96,179,340	$34,671,598	[illegible]
Boston, April 21....	61,919,787	21,570,817	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phila., April 21....	28,346,758	19,011,883	6,048,369	[illegible]
Total........	$212,336,708	$135,761,360	[illegible]	$17,514,9[illegible]
Last week........	212,548,187	[illegible]	49,106,111	17,671,6[illegible]
Last year........	212,407,710	133,378,606	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the quotations of Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY for out-of-town currency:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	S. Carolina and Ga.	50@60
New-England	1-5	Mobile, Ala.	50@—
New-Jersey	1-5@¾	New-Orleans, La.	40@—
Philadelphia	1-5	Illinois and Wis.	1½@3
Interior Pennsylv'a	½@¾	Ohio and Indiana	½@¾
Baltimore	½	Free Indiana and Mo.	3—
Maryland	1@2	Tennessee	35@40
Virginia	5@60	Michigan	1@—
North Carolina	40@50	Canada.....prem.	½@¾

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $9,220,388, including $239,000 for Customs and $5,300,000 in Notes from the Department in Washington; payments, $3,893,902; balance this afternoon, $12,886,223.

The Atlantic Savings Bank Corporation, having recently purchased and fitted up the old Tradesmen's Bank building on Chatham-street, opposite Chatham-square, removed their institution thither yesterday. The property extends through to the New Bowery, and is a very desirable location.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 24, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 51 bbls. Ashes, 17,744 bbls. Flour, 1,060 bbls. and 1,235 bags Corn Meal, 3,144 bushels Wheat, 8,742 bushels Corn, 783 bushels Oats, 3,226 bushels Malt, 7,658 pkgs. Provisions, and 873 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 45 bbls., at $6 62½ for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 30 bags Laguayra, at 21½c.; and 457 bags St. Domingo, in bond, for export, on private terms, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited request, at uniform prices. Middlings, 29½c.@30c. ℘ lb. Sales 500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been moderately active, to-day, for State and Western Flour, prices of which continue to favor sellers. Shipping brands, especially, have been in good request at advancing rates. Sales have been made since our last of 15,250 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 70@$4 85; inferior to choice extra State at $5@$5 25, chiefly $5 10@$5 15; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 65@$4 85; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 05@$5 90; inferior extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; round-hoop extra Southern Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 25@$5 40 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 70	@	$4 85
Extra State	5 00	@	5 25
Superfine Western	4 65	@	4 85
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 00	@	5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 05	@	5 90
Inferior extra Ohio	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 25	@	5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45	@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 20	@	5 35
Extra Genesee	5 40	@	6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@	6 75

Southern Flour continues in demand, at buoyant prices. Sales 1,200 bbls., at $5@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is active and very firm, including extra at $5@$5 20 ℘ bbl.; sales 1,670 bbls. Rye Flour continues saleable and steady, at $3 10@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $2 75@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Western, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate demand at unsettled prices; sales have been made of 24,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 19; Amber Western (Winter) at $1 21@$1 24; Red Western (Winter) at $1 26, and Red State at $1 29 ℘ bush. Corn is in fair demand, but is unsettled in price; sales 40,000 bush. at 58c.@59½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 58c.@59c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 61c. for Western White, ℘ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western, at 38c.@39c.; State, at 39c.@40c., ℘ bushel. Rye is inquired for at 79c.@82c., from dock and delivered, ℘ bushel. Sales 9,300 bushels. Barley unchanged.

HAY—North River bale continues in request at 65c.@75c., chiefly within the range, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited demand at former rates, including last year's crop, at 13c.@18c. ℘ lb.

METALS—Transactions have been limited since our last; prices have not varied much.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 14 hhds., including [illegible] and Cuba Muscovado at [illegible] ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quiet, but very stiffly held. Tar is held above the views of buyers, and is dull. Spirits Turpentine was purchased to the extent of 600 bbls., at $1 40@$1 43—holders subsequently refusing $1 44 and asking $1 45 ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in more demand, to-day, at rising prices. Sales, 2,570 bbls., at $12 52@$12 37½ for Mess, for immediate and future delivery; $12 [illegible]@$12 50 for Prime Mess; and $10@$10 37½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5¾c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in limited request at previous prices. Sales, 400 boxes, at 7c.@7½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is actively sought after at advancing prices. Sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in very moderate request at steady rates; sales since our last, 200 bbls., at $13 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 75 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $[illegible]; India Mess, $21 50@$23 50 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16 75@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 9c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in fair request at 6½c.@8½c., ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 2,850 bags East India, part at $5 25@$5 62½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Find ready buyers at buoyant prices; sales 2,040 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¼c.@8¼c., and 40 boxes Havana on private terms, ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 30,000 ℔s., chiefly at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 300 bbls., in lots, at 22¾c.@23½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibits rather more animation, and rates favor shipowners. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6½d.@7½d.; Corn, 6d.@6½d., ℔ bush.; Beef, 4s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Tallow, 20s. ℔ ton. Grain, For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl., and Provisions, 27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Milford—Wheat, in bulk, on private terms. For London—Flour, 2s. 1½d.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl., Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.; Lard Oil, 22s. 6d.; and Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	April 16
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	April 16
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	April 17
America	Liverpool	Boston	April 19
British Queen	Liverpool	Halifax	April 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	April 23
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	April 23
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 24
China	Liverpool	New-York	April 26
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	April 30
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	April 30
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 3
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	April 26
John Bell	New-York	Liverpool	April 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	May 3
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 10
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 10
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 17
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	June 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THE REPORT of the great gathering of the Tammanees in the CAUCASIAN this week, with the speeches of the Big Chiefs Waterbree, Herrickow and the Pow-Wow of the Braves.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

FOR SALE.—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone high-stoop furnished house, on Murray Hill, a few doors from 5th-av., for sale at a great sacrifice; it is furnished in the most elegant and substantial manner throughout; the house and furniture cost $30,000 cash, and are entirely new. Address CHARLES TARBELL, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

$2,400 WILL BUY A NEW TWO-STORY and attic cottage house and lot, 8 rooms, finely laid out in a beautiful location; $400 cash, the balance $200 per year. Also, a two-story brick store and dwelling on 5th-av., price $1,800; terms the same. Apply at the office of D. C. DANIELS, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on Northeast corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 30x100, 35 feet wide on rear. This is most eligibly situated for a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TO EXECUTORS AND OTHERS seeking security by first mortgage on City property—$1,800. Mortgage at legal interest: two years to run; bondsmen unexceptionable. The purchaser can realize on the price 12 per cent. per annum. Address Box No. 705 New-York Post office.

VACANT LOTS WANTED IN NEW-YORK, in exchange for first-class improved property on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., now rented to a responsible tenant, on lease for a term of years. W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE FIRST-class three-story brown-stone houses on south side of 32d-st., adjoining the new Methodist Church, corner of Lexington-av. Apply to PICKENS & CASLEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS, full-sized dwelling house, No. 59 East 17th-st., near Union-square, in complete order. For permits to view apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—IN 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—a handsome first-class four-story house, with all modern improvements.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 272 EAST BROADWAY FOR SALE—Three-story and attic brick house, 20 feet 6 inches wide, with modern improvements. Lot in fee. Price $6,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 99 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; lot 22.6 by half the block. Apply on the premises, or to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STABLE.—A FIRST-class dwelling-house, on Madison-av., with stable adjoining, on 38th-st. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-COOLER—The best provision preserver made; wholesale and retail; BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 342 West 16th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—ON SATURDAY, APRIL 12, IN A 9th-av. stage, a PORTMONNAIE containing a small sum of money. The owner can have it by calling at No. 71 West 13th-st., and paying for advertising.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

"SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND"—THE very article for millions. It is just the very thing for fast men and fast women; important to the fancy and gay; rich to contemplate. Direct your name on an envelope, (with stamp, if you wish it come sealed,) inclose to me, and you will receive a circular with particulars. Address S. D. HUMPHREY, New-York City.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 68 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.
Possession may be had immediately.
N. B.—$15 per month will be taken for a family of not more than three.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.
No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 152 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 176 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 26th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place.
No. 69 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 186 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 84 East 15th-st., 4-story, English basement.
No. 162 East 13th-st.
No. 151 2d-av., four-story, brown-stone, English basement, rent $750.
North side 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., brick 2-story, high stoop, $300.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE BUILDING, No. 181 Pearl-st., corner of Pearl and Cedar sts., now occupied by Durkee & Co.
Also, upper part of No. 47 Dey-st.
Also, store and basement No. 8 Cedar-st.
Also, lofts and offices at No. 142 Broadway.
Also, rooms and offices in Nos. 12, 14 and 16 John-st.
Inquire of W. VENVILL, 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The residence now occupied by the subscriber, at No. 71 West 47th-st., near 6th-av. The house is brown-stone, three-story, basement and cellar, in good order, and the neighborhood is excellent. To be seen from 9 to 5 o'clock. Rent $800, including rent of gas-fixtures and mirrors, or $1,200 completely furnished. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the IXth Ward, consisting of six rooms, with water and gas; it has a large yard, and its location is unexceptionable; rent, $250. Parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BASEment dwelling-house situated on the northerly side of Bond-st., and known by the street No. 28. It is nearly new, and has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 97 West 14th-st., or No. 96 Warren-st., front office, second story.

TO LET, IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A VERY genteel two-story basement and counter-cellar brick house, in the very best location, a few minutes' walk from the ferries; contains gas, water, chandeliers, &c. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER T. KEOTS & BRO., foot of South 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS house on Rapelye-st., five minutes from Hamilton-av. Ferry, three stories and basement, high-stoop, court-yard in front, and with all modern improvements; to be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, rear building.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor, the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FOUR NEW MODern three-story houses on Brooklyn Heights, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; have ranges, wash-tubs, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Rent only $400 each. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st., New-York, or at the houses.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC, BASEMENT and under-cellar house No. 57 West Washington-place, with all the modern improvements—gas, gas furniture, hot and cold water, bath, laundry, &c. For particulars inquire at No. 61 West Washington-place, of C. W. PRICE. Rent $550.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES TO LET—At very low rents. No. 140 South 8th-st., $250; No. 99 South 4th-st., $350; No. 105 2d-st., $350; No. 69 South 4th-st., $500; No. 255 Sacket-st., $500. All have water and gas. S. COCKROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 28 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR A CLUB, BOARDING-HOUSE OR private residence, the large four-story brown-stone basement house, No. 29 North Moore-st., clean and in good order; the whole or any part of the furniture can be purchased, if desired. Apply to J. E. PYE, No. 287 Elizabeth-st., one door from Bleecker.

TO LET CHEAP—HOUSE NO. 68 WEST BALtic-st., Brooklyn, full size, three stories, high stoop, Philadelphia brick front; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, etc., in first-rate order; possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—BASEMENT AND CELLAR OF NO. 26 Beekman-st., near Nassau-st.; has water, gas, and fire-proof vaults. Location very desirable for almost any business. Power can be had, if desired. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FINE OFFICES TO LET.—TWO FINE OFFIces on the second loft fronting on Broadway, together or separate; also, a few offices in the third loft, or the entire loft; also, a fine basement, 60 feet deep. No. 339 Broadway. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE corner of Livingston-st. and Elm-place, Brooklyn; a very desirable location for grocery, liquor or drug business; fixtures for sale; will let or lease at a low rent. Apply to JOS. JACOBSON, No. 60 Wall-st., Room No. 20.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 20 BLEECKER-ST., WITH all the improvements; for millinery, mantilla, merchant tailor, or private boarding-house; clean and in order. Possession at once. Apply to J. E. PYE, No. 287 Elizabeth-st., one door from Bleecker-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILIES, CONVENIENT apartments (water, &c.,) in new houses on 3d-av., corner 63d-st., and 3d-av., between 117th and 118th sts. Rents from $7 to $9 per month. Apply on the premises at Harlem, from 1 to 3, and at Yorkville, from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—STABLE AND COTTAGE NO. 200 EAST 9th-st., from the first of May; it is conveniently arranged and supplied with all conveniences for a private stable, for which only it will be let. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, 82 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT three-story and basement house No. 8 Beach-st., with gas, Croton water, &c., for a private residence or boarding-house. Rent low. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 226 Thompson-st., near Washington-square; in complete order, with all the modern improvements; gas fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—$250—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN Powers-st., Brooklyn, 20 minutes' walk from South Ferry, and 2 minutes from cars. Eight rooms, gas, range, &c. Extensive view of open country. Inquire at No. 235 Dean-st., corner of Nevins.

NO. 129 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY TO LET—With pier glasses, cornices and chandeliers, now being painted and put in beautiful condition; suitable for a residence or business purposes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; three-story high stoop; will be put in order. Rent, unfurnished, $500, including board for one gentleman.

$20.—TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A fine brown-stone house No. 681 6th-av., near 40th-st.; 7 large rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; a house complete all on one floor; balance occupied by the lessee. Inquire on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER,
TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL, VERY NEAT AND convenient houses, brown-stone fronts, with modern improvements complete, in 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent only $400 each. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

$300.—TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 130 Prospect-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, first floor, six rooms, every improvement; gas, water, marble mantels, high ceilings; parlors, bedrooms, kitchen, on one floor; airy and well ventilated.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, PART OF THE clothing store known as Oak Hall, extending through to No. 47 Gold-st., in complete order. Apply at No. 84 Fulton-st. T. R. B. DE GROOT.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A THREE-story and basement brick house; hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c., No. 85 South 2d-st.; rent moderate. Apply to GEO. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER OR LOWER PART OF house No. 55 Perry-st.; it is an unusually pleasant location, has gas and water, a large yard, and is convenient to both stages and cars; rent moderate.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop, No. 291 West 24th-st., 25x30, well lighted, with six-horse power engine.

STORE TO LET.—NO. 575 SECOND-AV., NEAR 35th-st. Will be put in fine order. Rent $300. Also, 3d floor No. 775 6th-av., five rooms. Rent $140 per year. Apply at No. 109 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HANDSOME SUITE OF PARLORS—FOR business purposes or private use, at No. 32 Waverley-place, to let.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 477 3d-av.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED rents:

No. 43 7th av., 5-story brown-stone	$900
No. 307 West 24th-st., 3-story, high-stoop	550
No. 164 West 39th-st., 3-story, high-stoop	550
No. 141 West 22d-st., 4-story, brown-stone	600
No. 174 West 21st-st., 3-story and attic, in complete order	700
No. 229 West 14th-st., 3-story and attic, (now vacant)	700
No. 43 Greenwich-av., 3-story and attic	600
No. 239 Hudson-st., house and store	500
No. 162 Lexington-av., 3-story, high-stoop	600
No. 118 West 25th-st., 4-story, brown-stone	600
No. 278 West 19th-st., 3-story, gas and bath	450
No. 256 Hudson st., 2-story and attic	450
No. 176 West 39th-st., 3-story, gas and bath	400
No. 163 West 17th-st., 2-story and attic, gas and fixtures	300
No. 19 Hudson-place, (34th-st.,) 3-story	450
No. 8 West 41st-st., 3-story, bath and gas	450
338 West 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop, newly painted	450
No. 261 West 16th-st., 3-story, high-stoop	475
No. 228 9th-av., house and store	450
No. 238½ West 18th-st., 3-story, gas and bath	350

And others.
J. & W. DENHAM,
8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The large and elegant brown-stone mansion-house, No. 120 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; dimensions, 29 by 75 feet, five-story, and one of the most spacious and elegant houses in this City; being the City residence of the late GABRIEL WINTER, Esq. Will be let furnished, or the furniture will be sold, if desirable, at a low price, to the tenant. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, third story. Rent $1,600.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 9 East 27th-st.: the location is central and convenient, being only a few doors from 5th-av. and but a short distance from the Fifth-av. and Albemarle Hotels and the Broadway, 5th-av. and Madison-av. line of stages. The house is in perfect order, and to a good tenant will be rented low. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS 3-STORY BRICK house No. 174 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. In addition to its modern improvements, it has just been painted and papered throughout, and will be let at very reasonable rent to a good tenant. Possession can be had immediate. Apply at No. 33 Ferry-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 22 12TH-ST., near 5th-av.; four stalls, with carriage house; rent $200. Also, the four-story store, No. 126 Beekman-st., suitable for grocery or fruit business; has cemented cellar. Inquire of H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st., near Wall.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, MODERN PRIVATE brick dwelling-house, No. 31 Hammond-st., between 4th-st. and Waverley-place, containing bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, heater, &c. Rent, $550. Carpets, oil-cloths, and part of furniture, will be sold. Apply on the premises, or to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

COTTAGES TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 6 Hanover-place, close to cars, ten minutes to ferries; 11 rooms, court-yard, grapery, range, gas and water. Possession immediately. Also, other cottages. Rent $225@$350. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND attic house, No. 55 East 16th-st., near Irving-place; it is in perfect order from cellar to attic, and just painted throughout. Seen from 12 to 2. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE, NO. 50 EAST FIFTEENTH-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, near Union-square; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of C. LEWIS, No. 38 East 15th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 247 WEST 21st-ST. RENT $600. All modern improvements. Parlors frescoed. Parlor carpets and window ornaments will be left if wanted. Apply at once.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES NO. 394 Broadway. Apply to ALEX. M. GREIG, 61 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A FINE country residence fully furnished, with about four acres of ground, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from 26th-st., New-York, one mile from dépôt, a large double house, with verandah, commanding a fine view, warmed by furnace; pure spring water carried through the whole building; greenhouse, stable and carriage-house, ice-house filled, fine vegetable garden planted, every variety of choice fruits and flowers and fine shade-trees; in fact, everything in and about the premises to make it desirable for a gentleman and his family, accustomed to the luxuries of City life; or would be let for a term of years without furniture. Address, previous to May 1, J. O. TOWNER, Towners, Putnam County, N. Y.

TO LET—THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE No. 52 University-place, with china, glass, table and bed linen; kitchen, laundry, three parlors, eighteen bedrooms, dining-room 25x18 feet; house 32 feet front by 75 deep on parlor floor; suitable for a private residence or first-class boarding-house; will be rented only to a person possessed of sufficient means to deposit stocks, bonds or mortgages to the amount of six months' rent. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 70 New-st., near Wall.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND—To let, first gentleman's place after passing toll-gate' Vanderbilt av., about one mile from lower landing. Contains 7 rooms, kitchen, servants' apartments—about 8 acres of ground, horse, carriage, donkey, cow, plenty of poultry, fruit and vegetables—ice-house, full. Will be rented to a small family from now till 1st September, or to end of season should the owner not return from Europe. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—A FIRST-CLASS, well-furnished house, 44x45 feet, containing 13 spacious rooms exclusive of bath-room, laundry-room and kitchen; hot and cold water and gas throughout; furnace and range. Ground 100x400 feet, inclosed by hedge, stocked with shade and fruit trees; large stable and carriage-house, water in both. For further information, inquire of H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or No. 98 Liberty-st., second floor.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET—A COUNTRY RESidence, furnished; the most central and desirable situation upon the lake; magnificent view, two acres of ground, fine grove, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Mahopac is mountain air, and is celebrated for health, drives, scenery, &c. For particulars apply at No. 151 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN RYE, Westchester County, 1½ miles from dépôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c.; all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER, No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOS. C. PURDY, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 17TH-st., near Union-square, to a private family only; house 4 stories, 25 by 60 feet, modern, and well furnished. Also, to let, No. 79 West 26th-st., 3-story brown-stone modern house, 22 by 55 feet, modern improvements. Possession at once. Address W. C., Box No. 265 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, house and grounds; a very desirable location; fine shade trees, &c., &c.; good fruit; easy of access; near the healthy village of Glen Cove, Long Island; terms easy. Apply to W. F. REED, No. 166 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIVE-story, stone-front, English-basement house on 36th-st., near 5th-av.; is fully and beautifully furnished; has all necessary conveniences, and will be rented to a private family only. Stairway inclosed. Address HOUSE, Box No. 304 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—THE ENglish basement house No. 53 9th-st., near 5th-av., completely and well furnished, and in complete repair, to rent for six or twelve months, to a private family only. Terms, $1,500 per annum. Can be seen from 12 noon to 6 P. M.

TO LET—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., A FURnished house, with 11 rooms, half acre of ground, trees, stable, &c.; also, an unfurnished house, with nine rooms, same quantity of ground; all in good order. Inquire of G. STONE, South Orange; or H. M. NEEDHAM, No. 74 Wall-st.

$1,000.—TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, to a private family, No. 41 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; three-story, high basement, 13 rooms and improvements. To see the house apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M. Unfurnished, $750.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE FOUR-story English basement house, No. 140 East 30th-st. It is nicely furnished, and will be rented for six months, if desired. Rent $70 per month. Inquire of J. T. YOUNG, No. 98 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE brown-stone front house, No. 56 East 37th-st., for five or six months from May 1, completely furnished, and will be rented low. Inquire on the premises, or address A. R., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON TO BE LET—Furnished; situation is fine, and close to the City and dépôt. Rent for a year, to a small, careful family, $1,000; or would be let to such a party for the season. Apply at No. 77 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 107 West 14th-st., to a private family; rent low; will not be let for boarding purposes. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, No. 10 Pine-st., and Broadway and 46th-st.

FARMS.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A FARM IN New-Jersey, seven miles from the ferry, on one of the best turnpikes in the State, containing 36 acres of valuable land for gardening, 4 acres of strawberries under cultivation, plenty of fruit, apples, pears, cherries, &c., will be let with or without stock and utensils, consisting of one pair horses, three cows, four wagons, hot-bed sash, strawberry and market baskets, plows, harrows, and all the utensils necessary for gardening. A good house, barn and carriage house, 1½ miles from a railroad station. Apply soon, as it will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply at the lumber yard corner of Newark and Washington sts., Hoboken, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—ABOUT A MILE FROM Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y., a handsome cottage and about 50 acres of land; or would let the cottage, containing 14 rooms, with two or more acres; buildings all good. For particulars inquire of D. C. NEWELL, foot of West 19th-st.; or of M. S. BARRETT, near the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR THE VILLAGE OF Huntingdon, Long Island, in a good state of cultivation, with new buildings. For particulars, apply to C. or E. SMITH, No. 62 Columbia-st., or foot of Broome-st., East River.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—THE WELL-KNOWN, CONVENIENT and spacious mansion-house and grounds recently owned and occupied by the late Gabriel Winter, in the village of Flushing, distant 55 minutes from James-slip, New-York. The grounds, consisting of about two acres, are tastefully laid out, and stocked with a great variety of fruits and flowers, ornamental trees and shrubbery. Attached to the premises are all necessary outhouses, garden-house, carriage-house, stables, green-houses, etc. As an elegant and comfortable residence, combining the beauties and health of the country with the conveniences of the City, the place is surpassed by few. Rent, to a desirable tenant, $1,200 a year. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, (third floor,) New-York, or to WM. WINTER, on the premises.

TO LET—The nearly new, beautiful and spacious three-story Italian villa, recently occupied by Mr. Ketchum, on Linnæus-st., Flushing; gas and water in the house; grounds, comprising about one acre, are beautifully laid out, and well stocked with fruits, flowers, shrubbery, &c.; coach-house and stable attached. Rent, $700 per year. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, (3d story,) New-York, or to WILLIAM WINTER, at Flushing.

ALSO TO LET—On the same street, the nearly new, spacious and beautiful mansion recently occupied by Mr. Potts; gas and water in the house; grounds, comprising about one acre, are well stocked with fruit, flowers and shrubbery; coach-house and stable attached. Rent $600. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, or to WILLIAM WINTER, at Flushing.

ALSO, TO LET—The dwelling-house (gothic) at the corner of Linnæus and State sts., Flushing, with ample ornamental grounds, garden, &c., attached; rent $500 per year. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, or to WM. WINTER, at Flushing.

ALSO, TO LET—The dwelling-house on Farrington-st., Flushing, now occupied by Mr. Turner; rent $100 a year. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, New-York, or to WM. WINTER, Flushing.

A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR sale, in the village of Fairfield, Conn., late the residence of Mr. Jonathan Gillett; a complete establishment in all particulars. The house is large and elegantly finished, including gas. The stables and out-buildings are ample, comprising all that is required for a first-class place. The house stands upon a portion of four acres, laid out very beautifully, and fully shaded with evergreen and other trees. The place contains the general varieties of fruit. Are also attached, four acres of pasture-ground, which extends to a road in the rear. This property lies within one-half mile of Long Island Sound, furnishing unrivaled bathing, and is about ten minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven dépôt. Address inquiries to O. S. BUTTS, Postmaster, Fairfield House.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE—10 acres—for sale, near Morristown, one mile east of the dépôt. The mansion is 44x60, with tower, Italian style, filled in with brick; 16 rooms, furnace, bath-room, soft spring water supplying the house and outbuildings, large vegetable garden, grounds with full supply of fruits, lawn shaded with large trees, and ornamented. Additional land adjoining, if required, which is a farm of 97 acres, with good new barns and dwellings. For further particulars, inquire of AMZI DODD, No. 244 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD, N.J.—The pleasantly situated two-story house, known as "The Parsonage," within five minutes' walk of dépôt, about 2 acres of land, fine garden, fruit orchard, brook running through the grounds; also stable and outbuildings. Also a new 2-story house, with 12 rooms, hot and cold water in both stories; bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement; 2½ acres land, high location, commanding a fine view of New-York; ¼ mile from dépôt. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,798 New-York P. O.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT, near the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle. The house, containing 10 rooms, is beautifully situated immediately upon the salt water; the grounds, 5 acres, are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and well stocked with fruit; good bathing, fishing and boating; within 15 minutes of the railroad cars, and 3 minutes of the steamboat. Rent $500. Inquire of C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs; or ISRAEL P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 20 or 40 acres, in Morristown, N. J., ¼ mile from town; house 56x36, Elizabethan style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room and elevated site 300 feet from road; large shade-trees, grounds tastefully arranged; large outbuildings and garden; large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard just in bearing; also, pair stylish black Canadian ponies, kind and sound.
SOUTHWIK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FORDHAM Heights, Westchester County, a house with about five acres of ground, including fine lawn well shaded, with superior garden, stocked with a choice variety of fruit; one mile from railroad dépôt at Fordham, and same distance from steamboat landing on the Harlem River. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or CHAS. W. BATHGATE, on the premises.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR LEASE ON WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS—Furnished or unfurnished, in the near vicinity of Messrs. Jas. Brown, Dunning Dewer, Mrs. James G. King and others; the dwelling is large, the grounds in order, outbuildings, &c., &c., finely shaded and fruited. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WEST-chester County, price $3,200, a large double house in good order, stable, with necessary out-buildings, 1½ acres of land, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees, thirty miles from the City and half mile from dépôt of Harlem Railroad. Possession immediately, with the furniture, if required. Apply to D. A. HAYS, 65 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AT SPUYTEN DUYvil, to let, in the vicinity of J. R. Whiting, Esq. The house has 12 rooms, with water, range, furnace, &c., &c. The grounds consist of 13 acres, with an abundance of the choicest fruits; command a splendid view of Spuyten Duyvil Valley. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A HOUSE, FINELY SITuated, fronting the East River, containing 11 rooms, furnace and range; ground, 100 feet front on the river by 400 feet deep; shade and fruit trees and grapevines. For further information, apply to H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or No. 98 Liberty-st., second floor.

TO LET, AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—CLOSE to the steamboat landing, a large dwelling-house, with barn, orchard and several acres of land, formerly the residence of Jasper Garretson, deceased. Apply to A. D. MELICK, No. 38 Whitehall-st., New-York, or to W. B. WILLIAMS, No. 6 Darcy Building, Jersey City.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat in Westchester County, near White Plains. Large house, carriage-house and barn, all in complete order; fine garden, all made. Several acres of choice land, near the dépôt, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN HACKENSACK, N. J., FOR $110, a neat, one-story and attic frame house, pleasantly situated on Main-st., within 5 minutes' walk of the dépôt. Lot 50 by 200 feet; good stable in the rear. Inquire of A. S. QUACKENBUSH, No. 223 Greenwich-st., New-York, or EDWARD J. EARL, Hackensack.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A RESIDENCE, with three to five acres of land, beautifully located on the Shrewsbury River, near Red Bank, N. J. Communication daily with New-York by steamboat and railroad. Salt water bathing, fishing, boating, &c. Inquire of N. B. COOK, Red Bank, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ONE MILE FROM RYE DEPOT, WEST-chester County, a neat cottage residence, with two acres of land; house handsomely situated and in perfect order, having been recently papered and painted; good garden and fruits; rent $300. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—FIRST-AV., NEAR Grand-st., $10 per month, a very desirable two-story and basement house, with five lots of ground in fine condition for gardening purposes. Apply to Mme. LAVILLE, No. 75 Leonard-st., New-York, or CHAS. EXERTIER, Astoria.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—BEAUTIFULLY located at Glen Cove. House contains nine bedrooms, parlors, dining-room, &c., with ample outhouses, garden, and six acres of land, well stocked with large and small fruit. For particulars apply to J. G. RUSSELL, Glen Cove, L. I., or to W. M. THURMAN, No. 428 Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WHITESTONE Point, L. I., a country residence, within three minutes' walk of the landing; with two and a half acres, highly improved, running down to the river; fine shade, ornamental and fruit trees. Address or apply at No. 181 Front-st., or No. 61 3d-st.

GREAT BARGAIN FOR $950, HALF DOWN.—Five and a half acres of excellent land, new house, eight rooms, barn, fruit, &c.; near railroad station; 49 miles on Long Island; 4½ from salt water. Inquire of DR. R. F. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, A HANDSOME cottage-house, with coach-house and stable, overlooking the Hudson River, with fine garden. Also, cottages well situated in neighborhood. Rent low. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No 1,254 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—half a mile from dépôt—a neat house (seven rooms.) Also, barn and one acre of land on Marion-av. Rent $160—price $2,600. Apply to
G. N. PRATT, No. 106 Broadway.

AT LONG BRANCH—TO LET, A COTTAGE, gardens and stable, a few minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt and near the deep blue sea. Apply to R. B. LEWIS, No. 73 Vesey-st., New-York, or N. W. TROUTMAN, near the premises.

TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y.—A HOUSE HAVING twelve rooms and cellar, with barn, garden and one acre of land, being a pleasant and healthy location, a short distance south of the dépôt. Apply to JESSE PURDY, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, TWO COTTAGES adjoining on 4th-st., New Brighton; half an acre of land each. Apply to W. T. JOHNSON, No. 53 Exchange-place, or to S. N. HAVENS, New-Brighton.

TO LET AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A beautiful country residence, fully furnished with all that can be desired for a genteel family. Also, two cottages. Inquire of DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH—A FINE OLD place, finely fruited and shaded—the late residence of Archibald Gracie. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VALUABLE [illegible] KEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The [illegible] of the estate of Geo. C. Marshall, deceased, offer for sale his late residence, No. [illegible].

These valuable premises are in good order, being centrally and pleasantly located, and every way desirable. The lot is 104 feet front on Mill-st., running through to and with a like front on Mansion-st., and well stocked with fruit. The house is of brick, three stories high, and roomy and convenient, has gas, water, &c. One of the best filtering cisterns in the city. There is a good stable, filled in with brick, and sheds adjoining, situate on Mansion-st. Also, offer for sale the large double frame house, with stable, &c., and land, adjoining corner Clinton and Thompson sts. Also, the fine building lot, 60 by 145 feet, lying on the west side of Clinton-st., near Thompson-st. Also, a large vacant lot on the west side of Union-st., north of the Railroad bridge.

For further information apply to EDWIN MARSHALL, No. 239 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie, or JAMES MARSHALL, No. 181 Reade-st., New-York City.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or a party of single gentlemen requiring first-class rooms, with an unexceptionable table, with a respectable family, may apply at No. 7 Great-Jones-st. Only respectable parties, willing to pay a fair remuneration for its equivalent, need apply.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN a very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to, or address DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom, with plenty of closets and pantry room on the second floor, to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; house contains all the modern improvements; family small and private. Call at No. 241 West 18th-st., four doors from the 9th-av.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM ON the second floor to let with board to a gentleman and wife or a single gentleman, by a small, quiet family, in one of the best locations on Murray Hill. Apply at No. 76 West 38th-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 189 AND 191 WEST 14TH-st.; a suite of rooms on second floor. Also, rooms for two gentlemen.
Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING. — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms just vacated, on the second floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE MAY find superior accommodations in a small family, on moderate terms, by applying at the first-class house, No. 85 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR an old lady or gentleman, can have a front parlor and bed-room, in a first-class house, with a small family. Address J. V., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PERSONS desiring a quiet Summer residence, with board, in one of the most beautiful and healthy parts of Brooklyn, where they can obtain a choice of well furnished rooms, convenient to cars and ferries, can obtain the same at No. 85 2d-place, upon reasonable terms.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PARTIES wishing to make a change in their residence this month will find pleasant rooms on the second floor in a house with all the modern improvements, and convenient to the cars and ferries. Possession can be had before the 1st May. Apply at No. 188 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or for single gentlemen, at No. 139 Joralemon-st. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place, until May 1. References required.

A GENTLEMAN OF QUIET HABITS DEsires to procure, without board, or with breakfast only, a good sized bedroom, with bath-room, or privilege of bath-room, in a private family, for which a fair price will be paid. Locality near Union-square preferred. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, W., Box No. 1,906.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING TWO large and two single rooms more than they require for themselves, will let them with board, from May 1, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen; house is first-class and located in 21st-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged. Address E. W., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; terms correspondent, in a small, quiet family, (their own house,) for three gentlemen; no boarders, no children, pleasant vicinity, four minutes from City Hall; railroads convenient; between Myrtle and Willoughby sts. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING a large brown-stone house, recently built with all improvements, near Washington-square, will let, with board, from the 1st of May for the season, a suite of rooms, or parlor and bedroom on second floor, or same on third floor, on very reasonable terms. Address FREEMAN, Box No. 3,640 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A young gentleman and wife desire a front room on second floor, with bedroom adjoining, and board in a private family; none others need answer; will furnish their own apartments. Address Box No. 375 Brooklyn Post-office. References exchanged. State about terms.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD, LATE dinner, can be obtained in a social family, by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries; gas and bath in the house. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD.—The second floor together or separately; also rooms on third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen. House first-class, containing all modern improvements. Apply at No. 46 East 24th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A LARGE, WELL furnished second-story front room in Brooklyn; location the best in the city—Fulton-av., second door east of Franklin-av. Also, third-story front room. Half an hour from Fulton and South Ferries.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A four-story, brown-stone house, would let with board, the entire second floor, furnished or unfurnished; the location delightful. Inquire at No. 48 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 42 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—ONE OR two rooms, newly and neatly furnished, in a very pleasant and convenient location, to let to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required, in a private family. Apply as above.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM adjoining, handsomely furnished, in a first-class private house, No. 200 West 23d-st., corner 7th-av., to let with board, to a gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and wife, in the vicinity of Madison-square; west side preferred. Address "MADISON," Box No. 141 *Times* Office stating terms and particulars.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TWO LARGE ROOMS, with bedrooms connecting, suitable for families, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale; also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, STEAMBOAT WHARF and three stores on wharf, each store, 25x100 feet; one story; would be let for a flour and feed storage, or manufacturing business; water at wharf 14 feet. Apply to GEORGE HALSEY, Astoria, or N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway, New-York.

$12,000.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND BUsiness man, with $12,000, as partner to attend to the financial department of an established and well-paying manufacturing business in this City. Address L. JENKS, No. 83 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE for sale, doing a good business in a good neighborhood. Apply to A. OSBORN & CO., No 194 Greenwich-st.

SODS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE TWO LOADS of fine sods, to be delivered in Pike-st., this City. Address, stating price, W., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITHout family would like to take charge of a house during the absence of the owner; the lady being fully competent, could undertake instruction of children, if required; references A No. 1. Address ANDERSON, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT.—A SMALL FURNISHED cottage, in a pleasant, healthy location, a short distance from the City; not over one hour's ride from Wall-st. Address, stating rent, &c., Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, BENZINE, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS
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DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, &C. REFINED OIL
packed in cans and cases for export, with dispatch.
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LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

HOTELS.

THOMAS HYER'S HOTEL.—THE UNDERsigned informs his friends and the public that he has opened his new hotel, No 330 4th-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st., where may be had, at all times, the best liquors, segars, &c. THOMAS HYER, Proprietor, No. 330 4th-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COUNTRY BOARD.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.

Having taken this elegant and popular establishment, I shall open it on the 1st of June, generally refitted and newly furnished with linen, crockery, etc. A long experience in the hotel business at the Astor House, New-York, and other first-class hotels, enables me to give assurance that it will be kept in the very best manner. Trains for the Mountain, via Morris and Essex Railroad, leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rooms may now be engaged on favorable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House.
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—LOCUST HILL-AV., YONKERS—Families and single gentlemen desiring board for the Summer, will find superior accommodations at the above place. The house is large, splendid garden, fruit trees, and stabling; the scenery is unsurpassed, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson for miles. For particulars, inquire at No. 24 University-place, corner 9th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF THE Housatonic River, 2½ hours distant from the City by the New-Haven Railroad. The house is commodious and beautifully located on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding scenery. Fine driving. Facilities for salt-water bathing, fishing, boating, &c., unsurpassed. Good stabling. Address HOUSATONIC, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND lady, or two single gentlemen, may obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family, at Yonkers, near Glenwood station, and one hour's ride from the City. The house has a fine view of the Hudson, and is surrounded by pleasant grounds. Terms moderate. For further particulars, address R. W., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING ¾ of an hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, can accommodate a Spanish, French or American family with board for the Summer; location very healthy and agreeable, with plenty of shade; table served in good French style; French lessons given, if required; stabling for horses. Inquire at No. [illegible] Broadway, or No. 502. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR boarders, or a family of children, will be received by a small, private family, having no children; house large and commodious, pleasantly located, with large shaded yard; sixty miles from New-York City, and of convenient access by New-York and Erie Road. References exchanged. Address J. H., Box No. 123, Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A GENtleman, wife, three children, and servant, within one hour's time from New-York, (a farm-house preferred.) Must be in a high and healthy locality, and where the comforts of a home may be had. Board wanted for about five months. Address, stating terms with full particulars, R. R., Box No. 830 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Reade-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

BOARD AT ORANGE.—A FAMILY RESIDING at Orange, would receive four adults to board for the season. The location commands a fine view and is near the station. Plenty of fruits and vegetables will be furnished. Address, for one week, COMFORT, Box No. 92 Post-office New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in a small private family, on Bergen Hill; horse-cars within one minute's walk of the house. Terms moderate. Address B. H. O., Box No. 1,653 Post-office.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A widow without family, and teaching a small select school, would take three or four children to board; references given and required. Address Mrs. MAITLAND, Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX OR EIGHT PERsons can obtain board for the Summer at a farm-house where there are no other boarders, in a healthy and pleasant location on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 1½ hours from the City. Address "BOARD," Suffern, Rockland County, N. Y.

SUMMER RETREAT.—DESIRABLE SUMMER board at moderate prices, in a healthful and beautiful location on the banks of the Housatonic, three miles from Stratford, Conn. For particulars address Box No. 111 Brooklyn Post-office, or inquire at No. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—THE HOUSE IS large, has the modern improvements, and overlooks the river. It is easily accessible from railroad dépôt or steamboat landing. Terms reasonable and good board. Apply to ALEXANDER OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY TWO families, consisting of four adults, four children and two nurses, on the Hudson, not further than one hour from New-York. Would prefer to be the only boarders in the house. Address Box 1,807 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Would call the attention of all about to move on the 1st of May, and preparing to furnish new houses, to their extensive assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
To which they are constantly receiving additions from Europe, of the newest styles and designs.
LACE CURTAINS
AND
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS.
Table Covers, Shades, Chintzes, Twills, &c., &c., in the greatest variety, and in which they are prepared to offer every inducement to purchasers.
LINEN GOODS.
All the best makes of Barnsley, Scotch and Irish Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Table Linen, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, &c., &c., in great abundance, and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

A CARD.

Having given up our store, and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemen's Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of
SHIRTS, STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS,
AT W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK
AND MANTILLA HOUSE,"
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.
Ladies will find a magnificent stock of
SPRING SACQUES AND MANTLES.
Also, a large assortment of the
"ENGLISH WALKING SACQUES,"
Made and trimmed in the latest styles,
At all prices, from $5 up.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

WILL OPEN
AT RETAIL,
ON
THURSDAY, APRIL 24,
AN
UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT
OF
FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
ALL
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE CITY TRADE.
HAYT & KARR,
NO. 361 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL SALE.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
I have just purchased the entire balance of an importer's stock of BLACK SILKS, for cash, at a large discount, and will offer on MONDAY some SPECIAL BARGAINS. We have all widths, from 22 to 36 inches wide, from 62½ cents up.
LADIES will please note the above, and call before purchasing elsewhere.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, (near Houston-st.)

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue,
Two doors below 14th-st.,
IS OPENING
1,000 YARDS VERY SUPERIOR
NEEDLEWORK CAMBRIC and
JACONET FLOUNCINGS,
all widths,
AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacks, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi, Costumes. Ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs; initials and coat-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. ARTHUR & SON, BOOT UPPERS,
SHOE UPPERS,
GAITER UPPERS,
BALMORALS.
The Customer Shoe Trade can always rely on our using none but the primest quality of every material in every variety of style and workmanship.
M. ARTHUR & SON, No. 89 Gold-st., New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

ARTICLES FOR TRAVELERS.—SOLE-leather trunks, dress and bonnet trunks, leather and carpet bags, for European traveling; elegant Paris made ladies' traveling and shopping bags; just received by steamer *City of Baltimore*. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA FAVORITA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WALLACK'S—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HONEYMOON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn from the Southwest, that the division of Gen. MITCHEL has arrived at Tuscumbia, Franklin County, Alabama, and that MITCHEL has possession of two hundred miles of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad. This movement looks as though Gen. MITCHEL, instead of pushing into East Tennessee, as it was supposed he would do, is preparing to coöperate with Gen. HALLECK in the grand assault on the Corinthian rebels. Large reinforcements have arrived at Pittsburgh.

A rumor reaches us from Fortress Monroe to the effect that Gen. BURNSIDE has received proposals from the Governor of North Carolina for the surrender of that State. We have no confirmation of the rumor from Washington, although a member of Gen. BURNSIDE's Staff arrived there on Wednesday night with dispatches to the Government.

Our advices from Yorktown this morning, both from National and from rebel sources, is of the most gratifying character. There is no doubt that Gen. MCCLELLAN is making the best use of his time.

The extracts from Southern papers which we publish this morning, will attract attention. They indicate very clearly the desperation of the rebel cause.

We learn from Western Virginia that on Monday last Gen. MILROY overtook the rear guard of the enemy's cavalry, near Buffalo Gap, Augusta County. Their main body were making for the railroad at Staunton, but, finding that they were cut off by Gen. BANKS, they fled southwest, through Bath and Alleghany Counties, toward the James River. It seems that nearly all the rebels are now chased out of Western Virginia.

It is reported from Havana, under date of 18th inst., that the nephew of Gen. BUTLER, who had just arrived there, had said that the National forces would open on the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi on Monday (the 14th inst). Other persons, who have recently arrived in Havana, state that the nature of the rebel defences has been much exaggerated; that, in fact, there is very little to prevent the National fleet from sailing directly up to the city.

The letter of our correspondent at Nassau, N. P., published this morning, gives an interesting *exposé* of the manner in which intercourse with the ports of the rebel States is kept up by the contraband traders. A list of seventeen vessels is given which run the blockade and arrived safely at Nassau, between the 11th of March and the 11th of April. Of these, fourteen had come from Charleston, and the other three from Georgetown, St. John's and Fernandina respectively. It appears that the last attempt of the *Nashville* to run into Charleston was unsuccessful. She took on board a cargo of contraband goods from the British steamer *Southwick*, and started for Charleston on the 5th inst., but returned again to Nassau on the 10th, with the same cargo on board. The report was that she had been chased by one of the National gunboats. Subsequently, as before stated, she was transferred to the British flag, with a new name, but it was perfectly well understood at Nassau that the sale was a bogus one, as are all similar ones at Nassau and Havana. The Prussian and the Spanish Consuls lately resident at Savannah, have both arrived at Nassau, giving as a reason for leaving this port the high prices of the necessaries of life. The Prussian Consul represented Savannah to be very strongly fortified, but Charleston to be in a comparatively defenceless condition.

The dispatches to the Western papers from Pittsburgh Landing, although not so late as those already received, contain some items of interest. On last Saturday the roads in the vicinity of Pittsburgh were in a wretched condition by reason of the late fall of rain. Forage could only be distributed by being hung on the backs of mules, and army wagons were stuck fast in the mud. Our army at Pittsburgh is in excellent fighting condition. The regiments that were decimated in the late contest are being reorganized, and, thanks to the activity of Gen. HALLECK, every division, brigade, regiment and company are prepared to meet the enemy with an unbroken front. Our scouts penetrate directly to the enemy's lines and bring back intelligence. BEAUREGARD, who is chief in command, is actively engaged in throwing up intrenchments along his whole line, planting batteries and preparing for a systematic defence. It is thought that the rebels will act merely on the defensive, and that the aggressive attack will be made by HALLECK, and that, too, at as early a day as possible. It is known that BEAUREGARD has been greatly reinforced, and that forced levies of troops are continually swelling his ranks.

Gen. PRENTISS, who was taken prisoner by the rebels at the battle of Shiloh, is said to have made a rousing Union speech to his captors at Grand Junction, Mississippi. According to the Chicago *Tribune*, it had such an effect on those who heard it that twelve of the audience managed to work their way out to Gen. HALLECK's lines to take the oath of allegiance.

It was a nephew, not a son, of PIERRE SOULE, who was wounded at Pittsburgh. He says that the night before the battle, the rebel forces were sufficiently near our camp to understand ordinary conversation, and remained undisturbed till Gen. BRAGG arrived with his forces and the attack was commenced.

Brig.-Gen. HASCAL, in command of the Twenty-sixth Ohio, Seventeenth Indiana, and a detachment of the Third Ohio Cavalry, has made a report explaining why his forces were not in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. In accordance with an order from Gen. WOOD, he left on the morning of the 4th inst. for Lawrenceburgh, where he expected to intercept and capture a large cavalry force of the enemy. Only 75 or 100 rebels were found there, but the expedition resulted in the breaking up of the secession rendezvous at that point, the capture of six cavalry horses and saddles, about 4,000 pounds of fine bacon, a dozen or two shot guns and squirrel rifles, and two drums. All along the route over which he passed, Gen. HASCAL found the Union sentiment strong. He succeeded in returning to camp on Monday night at 12 o'clock, after the rebels had been defeated.

Gens. WASHINGTON BARROW and W. G. HARDING, of Nashville, and Col. JOS. C. GUILD, of Gallatin, all members of the Tennessee Military Board, have arrived at Detroit, *en route* for Fort Wayne, where they will be confined until further orders. Gen. BARROW was Minister to Portugal during TYLER's Administration, we believe. He is at present a member of the State Legislature of Tennessee, is a very prominent and influential citizen, and was particularly zealous as one of the Vigilance Committee at Nashville in arresting and sending North, at the breaking out of the rebellion, all persons obnoxious to the Confederate Government. Gen. HARDING belongs to one of the most wealthy and aristocratic families of Tennessee. With ample leisure to devote to the interests of the Southern Government, he has made himself one of the foremost of its leaders, and occupies one of the very first positions in point of influence in his State. Col. GUILD is scarcely less distinguished, and occupies a prominent place among the leaders of his State. Gen. JOHNSON could not have arrested three men in the State of Tennessee whose absence would cause such a vacancy in the ranks of the Secessionists.

M. MERCIER, the French Minister, returned to Washington yesterday from Richmond. He came up the Potomac in the French war-steamer *Gassendi*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the War Department, transmitting copies of contracts made by the Department in 1861. A great number of petitions from beer and malt liquor manufacturers were presented, asking for a reduction on the proposed tax. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, moved to take up the resolution offered by him, relative to the arrest of citizens of Kentucky, but objection was made. The bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia was taken up as the special order, but was laid aside after debate. It was subsequently, however, passed. The Confiscation bill was then taken up, and Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, made a speech in opposition to its passage. At the conclusion of his speech, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a resolution asking the President to transmit to the House correspondence with the French and English Governments relative to the present troubles in this country, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A bill from the Committee on Indian Affairs, authorizing treaties with certain tribes of Indians, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was introduced by Mr. FENTON, of New-York, and referred to the Committee on Claims, providing for the settlement of the claims of New-York for advances made by the State during the war with Great Britain, and for other purposes. Consideration of the Confiscation bill was then resumed, and, after considerable debate, the whole subject was referred to a Select Committee of seven, as moved on Wednesday. The House soon afterward went into Committee on the bill making an appropriation for bounties to the soldiers and loyal heirs of volunteers called into service under the law of July, 1861. Mr. ROLLINS, of Missouri, made a speech against the rebellion, and complimented Mr. LINCOLN for his efforts in behalf of the Union. He (ROLLINS) considered the insurrection causeless and infamous. He was opposed to any and all extreme measures, and for prosecuting the war on the principle laid down at the Extra Session, that when the supremacy of the Constitution and laws are reëstablished, the war ought to cease. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, read an extract from a speech made by Senator WADE, in which the former was denounced as having no sympathy with the Republic, and proceeded to pronounce Senator WADE a liar, a scoundrel and a coward. Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, subsequently took up the cudgels for Mr. WADE, and an attempt by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to bully him, did not succeed very well. Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, offered a resolution censuring Mr. VALLANDIGHAM for his course, and pending its consideration the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have intelligence this morning of the loss of the steamship *Karnak*, which has for some time been running between this port and Havana. touching at Nassau, N. P., each way. She was lost on the 14th inst., while attempting to enter the harbor of Nassau, on Tony Rock Reef, inside the bar. She thumped heavily for about an hour, when she bilged, and it was expected that she would go to pieces during the next high wind. The passengers were all taken off safely, but her cargo was badly damaged. It is thought the pilot was entirely to blame for her loss.

We have important advices from Mexico, by an arrival at this port from Havana. The Spanish war steamer *Ulloa* arrived at Havana on the 17th inst., having left Vera Cruz on the 6th. An unsatisfactory conference had been held between the Allied commanders, at the conclusion of which the French General declared his intention to march with his forces immediately upon the City of Mexico, taking upon himself all the responsibility of the act. The English and Spanish commanders therefore decided upon withdrawing their forces, and at last accounts were about to commence the march back to Vera Cruz. The Reactionary Party in Mexico had made preparations for a final campaign against the Juarez Government, and the movement was apparently a very formidable one. The execution of Gen. ROBLES-PEZUELA, as a traitor, had created great excitement, and was adding strength to the Reactionary cause.

The prize-schooner *Dixie* arrived in Philadelphia on Wednesday, in charge of Prizemaster HAND, of the United States steamer *Keystone State*, by which vessel she was captured in an attempt to run the blockade, off Georgetown, S. C. The schooner is loaded with cotton, spirits turpentine, &c., there being 100 bales of the former, and 251 barrels of the latter, besides 30 tierces of rice, a cargo which is worth, probably, $25,000. Both the lookouts on the *Keystone State* and *Gem of the Sea*, of the blockading fleet, espied the schooner coming out of the harbor of Georgetown, and both vessels gave chase, but the *Keystone State*, being the fastest sailer, overhauled her first. She was bound for St. John, N. B. On the voyage to Philadelphia the *Dixie* was spoken by the United States steamers *Mount Vernon* and *Monticello*, off Wilmington, N. C., on the 16th inst., and United States steamer *Somerset* on the 17th, bound to Port Royal, all on board well. Prizemaster HAND says that the *Keystone State*, which is commanded by Capt. LEROY, has done efficient service as one of the blockading vessels. The schooner *Liverpool* attempted to run the blockade and was chased ashore by her, where she was burned. The rebel steamboat *Seabrook* attempted to run out of Georgetown harbor into Santee, and was chased and fired into by the *Keystone State*, one of the shots striking her. She made her escape.

Letters from Key West state that Gen. BRANNAN has placed Col. VAN ZANDT and Lieut.-Col. TARBELL, of the Ninety-first Regiment, under arrest. The cause of this action is not given.

Col. JEFF. C. DAVIS, for some months past Acting Brigadier-General, has been nominated to that rank by the President, in acknowledgment of his brilliant services in Central Missouri and at Pea Ridge.

The Government is in the market buying cars for the robbed railroads in rebeldom. Forty freight cars have been purchased of the Boston and Worcester, and fifty of the Providence and Worcester Road, at $600 for the covered and $500 for the platform. One of these roads is to be supplied with new cars from the factory.

The *Observer* states that a letter just received from Virginia makes it certain that the report of the death of the wife of the Rev. Dr. HOGE, late pastor of the Brick Church in this City, was incorrect. The family to which she belongs, that of Rev. PEYTON HARRISON, has been sorely smitten within the year of the war, two of his sons having been killed in battle, and two daughters having died within a few weeks of each other.

Some time on Monday night last, the sleeping-room of the Sister Superior of the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, in Buffalo, was entered, and the keys to the safe taken away without waking the Sister. The safe contained about $150 in money, a gold watch and a silver watch, besides the books and records of the Hospital. In the morning the key could not be found; the police were informed, and the safe opened by a locksmith. The money and watches were still there, untouched; but the books and records had been taken out and burned up in the furnace in the basement. The chapel had also been plundered of its books, and these, too, had been destroyed in the furnace.

The Superintendent of Police received yesterday a copy of the new law relative to concert saloons, and immediately caused all the establishments to be notified that strict compliance would be required. In most cases there was a show of respect to the law. Many shut up shop altogether, but these were the smallest places. The large halls kept open much as usual, suppressing only certain features in order to meet the letter, if not the spirit of the law. The waiter girls were not present as waiters, but, in a number of cases, formed part of the audience. Those establishments having regular theatrical licences generally continued their performances without the girls, or the liquor selling. A strong effort will be made, by the concert proprietors, to have the law declared unconstitutional. Eminent counsel are already engaged.

The trial of Capt. ROBERT AVERY, of the One Hundred and Second Regiment New-York Volunteers, upon an indictment for murder in causing the death of a private soldier belonging to the same regiment, named PHALAN, near East New-York on the 10th of March last, was brought to a close in the King's County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and resulted in an acquittal of the accused.

At Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice INGRAHAM, the trial of the Accessory Transit Company case was resumed. The defendant, Commodore VANDERBILT, proposes to move for a nonsuit on the ground that the charter of the Company represented by the plaintiff as Receiver, was annulled by the Rivas-Walker Government of Nicaragua, which Government was recognized by our own—that the Company was dissolved accordingly in 1856, and cannot, therefore, be represented in the Courts of this State. At Chambers of the same Court, before Justice BARNARD, the argument in the noted Hackley case was concluded, and decision was reserved.

The Stock market was buoyant yesterday on the National Securities of all descriptions, the Coupons of 1881 rising to 94½ ℘ cent. The Railways were generally weak in the forenoon, closing steady late in the day. Exchange, 112¼. Gold dull, 101½@101⅝ ℘ cent.

A fair business was transacted in Flour, yesterday, at firmer prices. Wheat was depressed and unsettled. Corn was heavy and buyers had any existing advantage. Cotton was quiet yet stiffly held. Provisions were in good demand, as were also Sugars, East India Rice, Tallow, and Spirits Turpentine; the latter article at much higher rates. Coffee, Molasses, Hay and Linseed Oil were in moderate request. The freight engagements were more extensive.

The End of the Triple Alliance—The French Programme.

By a curious synchronism, the same day that brings from Europe proof of the formal disruption of the Anti-Mexican coalition, brings also from Mexico proof that the disruption is an accomplished fact. The intelligence from Europe is to the effect that Spain, agreeing with England, had declined to participate in the French Emperor's plans for reversing the Mexican political system, and placing a monarch on the apex.

It concerned the honor of France that the expedition should not be baulked by the preliminaries of Soledad. The honor of Spain and Great Britain requires that intervention should cease with these preliminaries, at least so far as the forces of those two Powers are concerned; and we learn from Mexico, that while the French army was a-foot for a march on the capital, the Spanish and English contingents had been counted out. In other words, the two Governments have withdrawn from active coöperation with that of France.

At the outset of the arrangement we repeatedly expressed our conviction that such would be the issue. There cannot be permanent union of energies without a permanent community of interests. So long as the three Powers had an object in common, they would act in harmony, and with some prospect of success, but not a moment longer. The negotiations at Soledad destroyed this tie. The liberal Government of JUAREZ met the pecuniary demands of the Allies in a spirit of concession. It assigned the revenues of the Republic to pay the interest, and engaged to arrange for the satisfaction of the principal. Indemnity for the personal damage of foreign residents, suffered heretofore, was pledged, with securities for the future. Everything, indeed, that the Allies could ask, in full satisfaction of their claims upon the State, was promptly granted. These amicable arrangements satisfied the Cabinets of London and Madrid. The path of honor lay in the observance of engagements made by envoys to whom they had intrusted plenary powers. They have no interest whatever to carry them further in the business. To go further is, indeed, to impair their interests, inasmuch as every day the war is prolonged, the revenues of the Republic must suffer, and its ultimate ability to pay its debts must be seriously diminished. The persistence of France is not, therefore, a matter of indifference to the retiring partners. The enterprise the Emperor undertakes in moving his troops to the City of Mexico is big with difficulties. The Mexicans can probably make head against the largest force he can transport and sustain at so great a distance from his resources, and we may be well assured they will never consent to accept from his hand a monarch of his choosing, or a restoration of the reactionary faction. And we may be equally certain that, having taken the first step, the Emperor will exhaust every means of accomplishing his object. All the beneficial results of the Soledad arrangements are thus imperiled by NAPOLEON's obstinacy. Not only, therefore, has the alliance reached the result originally predicted for it, but it instilled jealousy and discontent among the members, and destroyed an *entente cordiale* of long standing.

We have already acquainted our readers with the impulses which carry the French army to the Mexican Capital, but the new phase of the subject may justify a hasty repetition. Beyond the debts to France, Spain and England, which the Mexican Government arranged in the conferences of La Soledad to extinguish, there is a secret debt, of which no mention was made in those conferences. The reactionary Government, during the closing years of its existence, resorted to every conceivable device for obtaining money. Among other plans, to which M. SALIGNY, the French Minister, was a consulting party, was one for selling Government bonds to the Swiss house of JECKER & Co., a firm in which MIRAMON, ALMONTE and SALIGNY were the active partners, and this game was practiced until $58,000,000 of these issues were in the hands of the house. For these symbols of national indebtedness, less than $2,000,000 were paid into the National Treasury. The bonds were carried to Europe. As they were destined to procure influence for the projects of the conspirators at the Court of the Tuileries, they were distributed among persons surrounding the Emperor, who were most likely to influence the Imperial policy; such men as Count DE MORNY, Count WALEWSKI, the Marquis DE LAVALETTE. It would seem that the bribes of the conspirators have been well bestowed. It was essential that the secret debt should not be brought to the notice of the Spanish and British Governments, who would recoil from aiding in the promotion of such iniquity. It was essential that the Spanish and British claims should be audited and settled, before the real objects of the French were brought to light. Hence the full powers granted to Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE—hence, unconscious of the dirty business behind the decent mission with which he was nominally intrusted, his participation in the negotiations at Soledad and his directions to M. SALIGNY, to sign the preliminaries in his behalf. And hence the preconcerted repudiation of those negotiations; the transfer to M. SALIGNY of the full powers, and the advance of the French army alone to the Capital. The movement has nothing to do with the collection of the recognized debt of Mexico to France; it has nothing to do with the restoration of order or the regeneration of a fallen people. It is simply an exceedingly loathsome and disreputable stock-jobbing swindle, of which the Frenchman's love of glory is made the instrument. The French expedition will never have accomplished its purpose until it shall have placed in power a Government which will acknowledge this spurious debt, and agree to repay what it never received and enjoyed. It is well to comprehend the merits of this business fully. It may be our business to deal with it practically hereafter.

THE REBELLION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—If Gov. CLARK, of North Carolina, was to consult and truly represent the opinion and feeling of the people of that State, we have no doubt that he would do precisely what the telegraph this morning attributes to him—make proposals to Gen. BURNSIDE for the surrender of the State. The mass of the North Carolinians never were rebellious any more than the mass of the Kentuckians; and was North Carolina geographically located as is Kentucky, she would probably have as many regiments fighting for the Union to-day as has Kentucky. She was engineered out of the Union by a small but powerful and adroit body of secession politicians; she was forced out by the tremendous pressure brought to bear upon her from South Carolina on one side and Virginia on the other; she was compelled to join the new Confederacy on account of her geographical situation, because otherwise she would be politically isolated from all the surrounding States; she was swindled into secession by a fraud as palpable, direct and atrocious as fraud could be. The State Legislature of 1860 provided that no ordinance dissolving the connection of North Carolina with the Union "should have any force or validity until it should have been submitted to and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State;" and yet to the present day the secession ordinance has not been submitted to popular vote at all—so that the State is not legally out of the Union even by its own provisions. It is not much over a year since the North Carolina delegation in the National Congress telegraphed to the then Governor to quell at once all incipient insurrectionary movements, that thus the State might be "saved from being drawn into the vortex of certain ruin." The advice was unheeded by the secession Governor; and he himself ordered the seizure of Fort Macon and the other fortifications which are now, one by one, again falling into our hands. The ruin which her Union representatives foresaw, as the consequence of disunion, has now overtaken her. Nearly the whole of her seaboard and the cities thereon are now in our hands; many of her citizens are fugitives from their homes; a great part of her population has been forced to fight the bloody battles of JEFF. DAVIS; her commerce is ruined; and she is threatened with the devastations of a retreating rebel army. If Gov. CLARK was wise, and would save to his native State what yet remains of honor and prosperity, he would at once give up the rebellion, as it is reported he has done, and as is truly the case, proclaim the State to be yet in the Union. But we do not believe that under present circumstances he has done anything of the kind, nor that he will be likely to do so until the rebel army in Virginia is defeated. After that event, such a story as now reaches us would be extremely plausible. North Carolina had a number of rebellions and insurrections last century, and in at least two of them the rebels laid down their arms and took the oath of allegiance when their cause became hopeless. The present generation would show its wisdom and discretion by following the wholesome example of the fathers.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MYSTERY.—The great length of time that has elapsed since we got reliable news from the army and navy supposed to be besieging New-Orleans or its outposts has made a good many people suspect that BUTLER, PORTER and FARRAGUT had some other work on hand than the ostensible work of capturing the Crescent City. It is nearly five weeks since it was semi-officially announced from Washington that the City had actually been captured, and was in possession of our troops; but the announcement was undoubtedly ahead of the fact. Since that time, however, we have had rumors from rebel and other sources, of the capture of Fort Pike, guarding the entrance to Lake Ponchartrain; of the capture of Fort Jackson, some distance above the debouchure of the Mississippi, and of naval movements against other of the City's defences. At the present time these rumors are multiplying; but there are none of them coherent or satisfactory. Yesterday we gave an extract from the private letter of an officer, saying that seven of our bomb-ketches and three gunboats had gone up the river, and passed beyond Fort Jackson, on their way to New-Orleans. We have this morning a statement, by way of Havana, to the effect that the rebels had abandoned both Forts Jackson and St. Philip without destroying their cannon, and that they were seeking to prevent our fleet from sailing directly up to New-Orleans. A third statement, from a correspondent at Havana, mentions that Gen. BUTLER's nephew, who had just arrived there, reported that our forces would open fire on the 14th upon the forts guarding the city. It would seem as though these rumors, coming from so many different sources, must have some basis of truth to them, and that an attempt either has been or is to be made to capture the great city of the South. We said, some days ago, that we doubted whether the small military force under Gen. BUTLER would actually occupy a place of the size of New-Orleans; but if our army and navy succeed in seizing all the lake and river defences of the city, and in capturing the railroad running north, and the short line running west, (and by these roads the city's supplies are now mainly brought,) it will not be long before we shall have a capitulation. It is probably because he is slowly and cautiously doing this work, that we do not hear much from him of the operations going on. The city must be now nearly devoid of fighting rebels, as BEAUREGARD has ordered all the troops to Corinth, except, we believe, JOURDAIN's negro regiment. The people who remain are mostly non-combatants, Creoles, Yankees, foreigners, women and slaves. These will not hold out long when Gen. BUTLER has them at his mercy. It is to be hoped he will have this work done, and the Northern Railroad in his possession, and the river completely in his control, before the hordes soon to be defeated by Gen. HALLECK can be hurled upon the city.

A RED TAPE ENTANGLEMENT.—The wrongs and injuries arising out of this rebellion can never be numbered. Setting aside those which are the direct results of willful wrongdoing, there will be injuries springing out of inadvertence, error, honest misjudgment, or mistake, far more than any history will ever tell in the future—far more than will even be known to the public now. We have had our minds turned in this direction by the narration to us of some facts relating to Col. SERRELL's Engineer Regiment. We learn that, owing to an error of some sort, whether in the formation of the regiment or in the mustering it into the service, it has been found impossible to pay the men in accordance with the regulations of the service, and they, accordingly, have been paid but once during the whole term of their service, while they have been doing such laborious and useful duty among the swamps and inlets of South Carolina, and under the walls of Fort Pulaski—and this one payment was held by the Department to have been entirely irregular. The result of this has been, of course, great suffering and dissatisfaction among the men, in spite of all the exertions of their officers. One very touching case was narrated to us of one of the men, a mechanic from Connecticut, who learned from home that, in consequence of this failure of his pay, his wife had gone into the poorhouse, and his children were starving. The grief and anxiety were too much for his brain, and he was found wandering through the swamps with a piece or two of cracker in his hand, which he said he was going to carry to his poor starving boys.

It seems as though such a state of things could and should have been avoided, and that if the service of this regiment was regular enough to have been received, it was regular enough to have been paid for. But we have not sufficient knowledge of the facts to determine where the blame, if any, lies, or whether all exertions have been used to remove the difficulty, or, indeed, whether it is not already removed. A bill passed Congress, as we understand, some days since, in relation to the Engineer Corps, and there may have been some provisions in that bill which were intended to meet the difficulty in question. If not, we hope that an act will be passed at once. If one could be drawn simply providing for the payment of these men, without mixing with it any other question, it would seem that it would not require any very lengthy deliberation, or consume much time in passing through Congress; and we know that such a bill, for such a purpose, would meet with no disfavor on the part of the President. We hope it may be done at once, if necessary. Our soldiers have hard times enough, and have enough anxiety upon them, without being haunted by the imagination of starving wives and children in this land of plenty. Such companions make the best soldiers weak and dispirited.

A JUDICIOUS APPOINTMENT.—The nomination of HORATIO KING, in place of Col. BERRET, as one of the Commissioners upon Manumission in the District of Columbia, is especially apt and proper. The President evidently intended to have a majority of the Commission residents, and fairly representative of the District. Mr. GOODLOE, a native of North Carolina, who has lived longer in Washington than most men, and who has been a strenuous opponent of Slavery extension, was one of the two selected. Propriety exacted that the second should not only be a citizen of the District, but a member of the party opposed to that of Mr. GOODLOE, and hence the choice of Mr. BERRET, and subsequently, upon his declension, of Mr. KING. The latter has lived in Washington twenty-five years. He was a member of the Democratic party, and during the latter days of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration, acted as Postmaster-General, of course filling a seat in the Cabinet at the time when such men as DIX and HOLT rallied to the support of the sinking Government. A practical business man, a true patriot, and possessing the confidence and respect of the slaveholding population of the District, he will at once illustrate the impartiality and sound judgment which have governed the action of the President.

GUNBOATS THROUGH THE CANALS, AND THE LEGISLATURE.—An error, which obtained general currency in the newspapers of yesterday, is corrected by a note from Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, in another column. The bill inviting the National Government to enlarge the locks of the State canals so as to admit the passage of "*Monitors*" into the lakes was not defeated, but was passed through both Houses of the Legislature by very large majorities, and received the signature of the Governor. The subject is now transferred to Washington, where the public will be rejoiced to see action as prompt, emphatic and favorable.

THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTHWEST.—Gen. MITCHEL and Gen. BANKS are the two travelling Generals just now—one in Alabama, and the other in Virginia. Gen. MITCHEL has the advantage of railroad conveyance, and consequently travels fastest. He is now reported to be at Tuscumbia, some sixty miles west of Huntsville, which he captured ten days ago, and on the south side of the Tennessee River. When he took Huntsville he rushed eastward, and secured the important railroad junction of Stevenson; but, finding no enemy there worth fighting, he turned his footsteps in the direction of BEAUREGARD. He recently said that he had chased the rebels through three States, trying to get a fight out of them; he is now on the verge of the fourth State, and with a bright prospect before him at last. He is but forty or fifty miles from the headquarters of that liar and rebel BEAUREGARD; and it would not be surprising now to see him perform a brilliant flanking operation. This movement of Gen. MITCHEL, added to the recall of POPE's men from the west side of the Mississippi to Corinth, and the movements of other bodies of Western troops, now rapidly going on, show that Gen. HALLECK is adopting the Napoleonic tactics. He must now have an immense army in front of Corinth, and it is in fine trim and spirits, and nearly ready to engage the enemy. The columns of MITCHEL and POPE are composed of the best drilled regiments in the Western army. It cannot be long now before another battle, with more decisive results than that of Shiloh, will be fought somewhere between the Tennessee and the Mississippi.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Progress of the Siege of Fort Macon.

The Location of the Batteries---Near Completion of the Work---Continual Firing from the Fort.

Health of the Troops---Sanitary Affairs at Newbern.

CAPTURE OF SECESSION CAVALRY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Saturday, April 19, 1862.

Since my last letter steady progress has been made in the preliminary work for the capture of the fort. The Rhode Island and Connecticut troops alternate in picket duty, covering the engineers and their party while they are engaged, night and day, perfecting their batteries. Not a day has passed without their being fired upon by Col. WHITE. Solid shot and fragments of exploded shells lie all over the grounds near which they are at work. I have just returned from an inspection of the batteries, and am now enabled to report affairs in a very advanced state for commencing operations. Thus far, Lieut. FLAGLER and Capt. MORRIS have refrained from replying to the guns from the fort, as to do so would reveal their exact position and expose them to constant interruption. I took my sailboat at Beaufort, and passing westward through the winding marshes which separate it from Morehead City, out of range of the guns of the fort, reported to Capt. WOOD, of the Eighth Connecticut, now in charge of the latter place, and in about one hour from the time of starting, was set down upon the "Spit," about three miles west of the fort. From this point, in company with Mr. ASHLEY, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and Mr. MITCHELL, of New-Hampshire, I took my way down the beach, keeping under cover of the stunted trees which skirt the marsh, or winding among the small sand hills which compose the surface of the beach along its whole extent, we traveled unobserved, even by the look-out who hangs in the cross-trees on the fort flag-staff, until we came up with two gentlemen of the Signal Corps, who had one of their flags flying on the top of a prominent hillock. Passing across to the south beach, we found large quantities of shell and ammunition, with lumber and other materials which had been hauled there during the previous night. Half a mile further we came up with a portion of the Fourth Rhode Island, in command of Col. RODMAN. They were lying along the slopes of the sand hills, some of them covered with branches of the pine and cedar to protect them from the rays of the sun, while others were burrowing in small holes which they had dug in the sand. Here, in case a shell burst near them, they could hide from the flying fragments. Seated here, some of the soldiers were quietly writing letters, using a shingle or the crown of their caps for writing desks. Lying prone upon the sand, with only their eyes just peering above the sand, were here and there sentinels who kept watch of the movements on the rebel fort, and as soon as they saw the smoke of the rebel gun would cry "shell!" when down would drop the whole regiment under cover of the hill, or coil themselves in their sand-holes to escape the fragments of the bursting missile. Finding that their line shots were of no avail, the gunners, for the past two days, have used their ten-inch columbiads as a mortar, firing shell with short fuses at an angle of 45 degrees, so that the fragments would drop at the same angle, and thus reach our men behind their covers. This last expedient has somewhat annoyed us, and renders some kind of bomb-proof necessary to protect the men.

The chief mortar battery, which contains 10-inch mortars, and which has been constructed under the immediate supervision of Lieut. FLAGLER, is within fourteen hundred yards of the fort. It is located behind a considerable sand-hill, the western side of which was cut away, and sand-bags filled and packed against the bank, one above the other, only inclined a little backward to hold them securely in position; counterscarps of the same project, at right angles from the right and left extremes, to hold the loose sand. The work covers an extent lengthwise of some sixty feet, and is about twenty feet wide. Along this space are laid wide platforms of plank, underlaid by transverse pieces of timber, to which the planks are spiked. Directly behind the workmen is a marshy spot of two or three acres, in which shells might bury themselves and explode with little danger to those behind the battery.

Two hundred yards in advance of this battery, and slightly to the left out of range, is Capt. MORRIS' Battery for the 30-pound Parrot guns. This work is about the same in extent as the mortar battery, except that there were embrazures partially opened through the top sand, and cut down to within about 4½ feet of the platform. At one side was also a magazine, securely constsucted under an immense superincumbent mass of sand, with a covered way leading to it. Capt. MORRIS was quietly occupied at this battery, measuring distances, driving stakes, applying the level or stretching his lines, as unconcerned as if he were engaged in kitchen gardening.

In addition to these, there will be a battery of eight-inch mortars, much nearer to the fort, besides rifle-pits, in which our sharpshooters can annoy the rebel gunners. By the time this reaches the TIMES the object of this siege and all this immense labor will, no doubt, have been accomplished. In describing it, I have purposely refrained from [illegible] the number of the mortars and guns to be employed. Capt. Williamson, of the Engineers, under Gen. Parke, has located the batteries and planned the mode of attack. Two companies of the artillery, [illegible], recently arrived, are on hand, and will cooperate with the infantry of Rhode Island and Connecticut in conducting the siege. Gen. Burnside, on Friday, went down to inspect the works, and will visit the scene of operations again on Monday, when, or by Tuesday, the ball will probably open. As we were retiring from the batteries, three shells were exploded over our heads, the second and third coming unpleasantly near, so that we could distinctly hear "so'thin drap" in the sand not far off. We continued to travel away from that neighborhood.

CAPTURE OF SECESSION CAVALRY.

A chief incident which has occupied attention within a few days past, is the capture of a body of rebel cavalry, near Newport Station, by the soldiers of the Ninth New-Jersey. They learned of the hiding-place of the rebels, and going out at night, surrounded and captured nearly the whole company. Some seventy horses and twenty prisoners were brought in. A portion of them fought their way through and escaped.

An equally successful affair occurred on Thursday last, when a Company of the One Hundred and Third New-York Regiment, under Col. Egloffstein, went outside within a mile of Trent, and after a sharp skirmish captured two officers, one Col. Robinson himself, a graduate of West Point, and six other prisoners. They lost one First Sergeant, who was killed.

The affairs of this town are progressing as quietly as usual. For some interesting orders of the Military Department, I must refer to copies of the *Progress*, which I send herewith.

DEATH OF DR. LATHROP.

The death of Dr. D. W. C. Lathrop, Assistant Surgeon of the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, on the 18th inst., has been one of the sad events of the week. His untiring devotion to the wounded and sick in the Craven-street Hospital, following so closely upon the labor and exhaustion of the battle-field of Newbern, with his constant confinement and anxiety for his patients, exposed him to the disease, typhoid fever, to which he fell a victim, after some two weeks sickness. He consecrated his whole energies to the duties of his profession, and has nobly fallen in the service of humanity and his country.

His funeral, which took place on the 19th, from the headquarters of the Sanitary Commission, was attended by the whole Medical Staff of his *corps d'armée* and by many of his friends. The usual military escort of his rank was detailed by Gen. Foster, Military Governor of Newbern, and the funeral was most impressive and solemn.

Rev. Mr. Clark, Chaplain of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, officiated, and several medical gentlemen made brief addresses, during which they paid the highest honors to the skill and disinterested devotion of the deceased to the sick under his charge.

The ceremonies were concluded by three rounds, fired under the direction of Col. Upton, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, as the body was placed on board of the steamtug *Cossack*, to be conveyed to his friends at Windham, Conn.

On the first attack of his disease, he was taken to the headquarters of the Sanitary Commission by Dr. Page, and there furnished with every convenience and comfort. The best nursing and medical attendance were given him. Among these friendly and sympathizing brethren he breathed his last.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

The fears which have been indulged as to the effect of the warm weather upon the health of the troops in this department, have not been realized in any considerable increase of disease. On the contrary, the coming pleasant weather enables the convalescents to enjoy the fresh air out of doors, which is found beneficial, and they are improving. The General Hospital of the town, embracing four hospitals, contains one hundred and eighty cases of sick and wounded. One of these is devoted exclusively to convalescents, and the number upon the sick lists is daily decreasing. Those who able to travel, of the wounded, are sent home as fast as possible. Good cooks are said to be, now, of more importance than most other things. There is too much bread, too much salt food, and too great sameness for the health, and for the rapid improvement of the sick. Fish, oysters, and eggs are plentiful, but are held at exorbitant prices. Eggs bring 30 to 40 cents per dozen; oysters, $1 50 per bushel, yielding about one gallon; milk is 25 to 30 cents per quart; Irish potatoes are retailed at 50 cents per peck, and sweet potatoes at $1 per bushel. These matters are to be corrected by the Provost-Marshal. The streets are fast becoming shady, from the umbrageous elms which are nearly leaved out. Apple blossoms and those of other fruit trees have already fallen, and promise an abundant harvest of fruit. The yellow jessamine grows abundantly in the vicinity, filling the air with its aroma; and flowers of the choicest and most beautiful varieties abound. The dogwood, magnolia, rose, snowball, lilac and other shrubs lend particular attraction to the grounds of the better class of residences, while the poorest people have a modest little yard or garden filled with these graceful shrubs and flowers.

The birds here "sing love on every spray;" the mocking bird, our American nightingale, always occupying the topmost twig, and filling the air with its mellifluous notes. The music of these charming songsters, which is seldom heard North of Pennsylvania, take the lead of the bird choir in the early morning, (I always rise early,) and they sing beautifully during our glorious moonlight evenings.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

For the satisfaction of the friends of the soldier, as well as the generous public at home, who have so munificently provided comforts for the wounded and sick in the army, I will state that about twenty hospitals have been organized in this town, since the occupation of Newbern, which are located in the best sanitary positions in the place. In the fitting up of these temporary homes for the sick, the Sanitary Commission have furnished from the abundant supplies sent from the various States, a large proportion of the articles needed, and probably no army in the world have been so generously cared for by the public. The presence of the officers of the Sanitary Commission at this most needful crisis, through whom the donations of the benevolent public could be judiciously appropriated, has been one of the most fortunate circumstances of the war. Without this aid, there would have been more or less suffering, while now they are as well provided for, and have as many comforts as they could possess in a well-provided home. But one regiment, the Twenty-first Massachusetts, could possibly have dispensed with those resources. This regiment has, by its own means, brought from home sufficient for the present, and for many months to come.

Dr. Cutler, the Acting Brigade-Surgeon of the Second Division, has been most indefatigable in looking after the health and sanitary condition of his Division. A heavy affliction has recently fallen upon him in the loss of his daughter, who joined the regiment at Annapolis, and has remained with it up to the time of her death. The regiment was indebted in no small degree to her benevolent exertions for the gathering together these comforts. Beautiful and devotedly loved in life, she has ended her career of philanthropy where she most desired to fall—in the service of love and charity, among the soldiers of the Union from her native Massachusetts. Her remains were conveyed to Roanoke Island, and were interred by the side of a young officer to whom she was much attached, but not engaged to be married, as has been reported. She regarded Charles Plummer Tidd as the noblest soldier of the Twenty-first. He was one of the heroes of Kansas in 1856, and was one of the men who assisted John Brown in the capture of Harper's Ferry.

BODIES OF RHODE ISLAND MEN SENT HOME.

Capt. H. G. O. Gardner, who was delegated for the purpose, has succeeded in recovering the remains of Capt. Chas. F. Tillinghast, Lieut. H. R. Pierce, First Sergeant —— Church, and privates Baker and Miller, who fell at the battle of Newbern, and proceeds North with them to-morrow, on board the *Cossack*. He acknowledges deep indebtedness to Messrs. Tallman and William Dean, in the laborious duty of preparing them for sending home. E. S.

APPEARANCE OF A REBEL STEAMER.

On Thursday afternoon a strange and mysterious steamer made her appearance off Beaufort, and attempted to run the blockade or to communicate with the fort. She was a screw vessel, apparently of 800 or 1,000 tons burden. Immediately two of our gunboats started in pursuit of her, and she made off with rapid speed to the Southwest. At sunset the *State of Georgia* was still after her. The result I have not learned.

The Homicide in Howard-street.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon upon the body of the sailor who died at the New-York Hospital, on Wednesday, from violence at the hands of Ex-Policeman Charles H. Bunt. The testimony given went to show that the name of the deceased was Bendix Thorsen; that he was very much intoxicated when he went into the house, No. 19 Howard-street, and that while there a difficulty occurred between him and the woman who kept the house, in regard to some drinks which had not been paid for. Deceased was soon after put out of the house, after much resistance. Bunt and a friend of the deceased followed him to the door. An altercation then took place, during which Bunt kicked and struck deceased on the head and face in such a manner that he died a few days after. The jury rendered a verdict, that "Thorsen came to his death from a fracture of the skull, the result of violence, at the hands of Charles H. Bunt." Upon the rendition of the verdict, the accused was committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A Division in the Councils of the Allies.

Advance of the French Contingent Upon the Capital.

The Withdrawal of the English and Spanish Forces.

Reactionary Movements Against Juarez.

The Execution of Gen. Robles-Pezuela.

We receive *via* Havana, at which port the Spanish war steamer *Ulloa* arrived on the 17th inst., advices from Vera Cruz to the 6th. The *Ulloa* brings important dispatches for the Spanish Government, but very little correspondence. A copy of the *Eco de Europa* of the 6th, however, contains highly interesting and important advices.

It appears that after a preliminary conference held by the Allied Plenipotentiaries at Orizaba, the French resolved that their division of the expeditionary forces should alone advance against the Capital without delay, assuming all the consequences of this determination. It is added that the French guaranteed to England and Spain that the reclamations that they had made against Mexico in the name of their subjects should be complied with.

In consequence of this determination, the Spanish and English Plenipotentiaries had resolved on their part to withdraw the forces of their respective nations, and it appears that preparations had already been made to commence the march back to Vera Cruz.

It is also stated that the conservative or reactionary party had assumed formidable dimensions, and that it was upon the point of opening a formal campaign against the Government of President Juarez.

Finally it is reported that *the French Division had commenced the march upon Mexico*, the movement being precipitated in consequence of three Zouaves having been captured and hanged near their own camp, by a Mexican guerrilla.

The brothers of Gen. Robles Pezuela, who was shot as a traitor in San Andres de Chalchicomulas, have written a letter to the *Siglo XIX.* of Mexico, in which they ask the public to suspend judgment in regard to that unfortunate General until the publication of the official report of his trial. Gen. Robles, before being shot, requested that such official report, which he presumed had been made, should be preserved for the purpose of publication. The brothers of Pezuela remark: "This will certainly not be the first time, in the sad history of civil revolutions, that a full knowledge of facts will correct a first unfavorable judgment."

The *Eco de Europa* states that the health of the expeditionary troops could not be better, as appears from the fact that only two sick soldiers were left in Cordova.

The same paper states that on the 29th of March the Mexican Ministers of Justice and the Treasury, Srs. Teran and Echevarria, arrived at the Capital and went immediately to the palace to see the President, who soon afterward summoned the Cabinet Council. What was the subject of their deliberations has not transpired. It is said that these Secretaries have resigned in consequence of the shooting of Robles Pezuela. They had given orders to suspend the execution. Their messenger arrived in time, but his dispatches were not complied with.

A journal called the *Reaccion* has been started in Cordova to promote the revolutionary scheme against Juarez and the cause of Almonte, who aspires to be Provisional President pending the arrangement of the Monarchy. The following letter and draft of "a plan" by Almonte have been printed by the Juarez Government, by way of exposing the "conspiracy." The letter was written by Almonte to Col. D. Alejandro Garcia, and sent to him by the hands of a special messenger, who was arrested and put into confinement by the Mexicans:

Ministry of War and Marine,
First Section Army of the East,
First Division, Vera Cruz, March 16, 1862.

The General-in-Chief to Sir D. Alejandro Garcia:

My Very Dear and Ever Present Friend: Persuaded as I am of the honorable sentiments that possess your heart as a soldier and a patriot, I have decided to take up the pen to inform you that soon—very soon—the misfortunes of our unhappy country are to cease, and the sad events of the last forty years will be exchanged for an era of felicity. To secure peace, and the comple tranquillity of the Republic, it is necessary that every good Mexican should contribute thereto.

With this understanding, I forward you the inclosed "plan" in order that should you decide to put it into execution, you may be assured that you will be supported; and in case you cannot assist in time, you can have the rear guard up to this point, &c., &c.

If it is not possible for you to put it into execution, at least form an opinion about it, as that will always be convenient. If, by some fatality, you should not be of this opinion, then destroy this, remembering that nothing has been said to you about it, which I believe you will do, like a gentleman, as you are.

I repeat to you, that in no case can you suffer a failure, because you will be sustained by very respectable forces.

In case you conclude to undertake the enterprize, you will receive more extended and minute instructions, which will convince you, as a good Mexican, that you are laboring for the national happiness and honor.

In addressing myself to you, I do so as much out of consideration for the general good of the country, as on account of the esteem and appreciation which I profess toward you, assuring you of the affection with which you are regarded by your most sincere friend and servant.

THE PLAN.

At the City of Mexico, on the — day of ——, the Generals, chiefs, officers and citizens who sign this document having assembled at ——, General (or citizen) —— stated, that it being impossible to tolerate any longer the actual form of government and the authorities that have emanated under it—since by their inconsiderate conduct they have engaged the nation in an unequal and senseless struggle against the Great Powers of Europe—it has becomes urgently necessary to repudiate the existing order of things, and to nominate a Supreme Chief of the nation and of the Mexican forces now in arms, in order that said chief, being obeyed by them, may come to an understanding, in the name of the nation, with the leaders of the allied troops; and may also promote the establishment of a Government which can give sufficient guarantees for the lives and property of Mexicans, no less than for those of the foreigners of all nations that may be in the territory of the Republic. Therefore, the following articles are submitted for the approbation of the meeting:

1. The authority of the present President of the Republic is repudiated.

2. His Excellency Gen. Don Juan N. Almonte is recognized as Supreme Chief of the Repbulic and of the forces that adhere to this plan.

3. The said General is fully authorized to enter upon an understanding with the leaders of the allied forces who are at present in the territory of the Republic, and to convoke a National Assembly, which, taking into consideration the deplorable condition of the country, shall declare the form of government that it may be most convenient to establish in order to destroy anarchy from the root, and secure for Mexicans the peace and order they have so long desired, that they may repair the enormous losses they have suffered during the civil war which for so many years has distressed the entire country.

4. This act shall be communicated to His Excellency Don Juan N. Almonte, and he shall be informed at the same time of the entire confidence which this garrison indulges that upon so solemn an occasion he will not refuse his services to the country which now more than ever so urgently requires them.

And the foregoing articles having, after due deliberation, been accepted by all the gentlemen present, they signed this act, on the day aforesaid, and in the following order:

(Signed)

The *Reaccion* announces that the revolutionists had defeated the forces of Juan Diaz near the Capital, and that Gen. Butron had beaten Carbajal, who had 400 troops and a mounted battery. Also, that Marquez had taken up his quarters in Cuernavaca, after having defeated the vanguard of the brigade of Morelio and the garrison of Ixtlahuaca. The reactionary forces have possession of Sierra Gorda and Monte de las Cruces, besides an army of twelve thousand men. The reactionary Gen. Vicario, with 2,000 men, had taken Iguala, capturing 800 prisoners. Gen. Cobos surprised the forces of the Government in Malinalco, and made 40 prisoners. He afterward besieged Tetecala, where there was a garrison of 400 men, and shot the commander, Mendoza, by way of retaliation for the recent execution of Carbajal, Berriozabal, and their companions. The *Reaccion* states that all the people of the South have pronounced for the plan of Tacubaya, and have appointed Col. D. Jose Castillo their leader.

The execution of Gen. Robles Pezuela appears to have created much sensation in Mexico and [illegible] a very unfavorable feeling against the Government of Juarez. The reactionists are using the execution to help their cause. Almonte remains in the French camp, and is in the constant receipt of communications from his adherents in all parts of the country. Padre Miranda and Haro y Tamariz are with him. Three Mexicans, suspected of the murder of the standard-bearer of the Spanish Regiment Isabel II., had been arrested.

There has been no confirmation of the report that the French Admiral, Jurien de Graviere, had been recalled. The French, English and Spaniards garrison the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, taking turns of fifteen days each. The Mexican flag is not guarded by national soldiers, but is under the protection of the allies.

The *Eco de Europa* says that a much better feeling begins to prevail on the part of the Mexicans toward the Spaniards.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

RUPTURE AMONG THE ALLIES—THE REASON EXPLAINED—FRANCE GOES IT ALONE.

The French, Spanish and Belgian Press teems with letters, articles and communications on the Mexican question mutually contradictory and inconclusive. From a careful perusal of the leading journals we elicit two important facts, viz.: That the English and Spanish Governments are acting together, and are becoming alarmed at the pretensions of France in Mexico, and that the latter *has decided to push her expedition forward to the capital of that country, and will there and there only treat with the Mexican Government concerning the future.* Among the most explicit of the foreign statements in reference to this important matter, we quote below the language of the Paris *Presse*, of the 7th inst.:

"Most serious declarations have been made to the Cortes by the Spanish Government, as regards the affairs of Mexico. The O'Donnell Ministry has abandoned the policy followed by France, to rally to that of England. The Convention of Soledad, which the *Moniteur* has declared 'contrary to the dignity of France,' has been approved unreservedly by the O'Donnell Ministry. What we do not understand is that the Spanish Ministry expresses the hope that harmony will not be disturbed at the very moment it disturbs it, by placing itself distinctly and publicly in disagreement with the French Government."

A correspondent of the London *Times* transmits to that paper the following:

"The *Indépendance Belge* fully confirms the news I gave two days ago of a serious difference between the French and Spanish Governments relative to the Mexican Expedition; but I cannot say I have much faith in the intentions of Spain. It is stated that the Cabinet of Madrid is determined to follow the example of England, and recall its troops the moment that France attempts to meddle with the Government of the country, but I have reason to know that negotiations are pending which may considerably modify the virtuous resolutions of Marshal O'Donnell. At present, however, it seems he is acting in conformity with the policy of England, and no one can blame him for refusing to pull out of the fire the roasted chestnuts which our gallant allies intend to appropriate."

On our own behalf, we translate from the *Indépendance Belge* of the 8th inst. the appended statement:

"Very precise information conveyed to us in our private correspondence from Madrid concerning the attitude decidedly assumed by Spain, in the Mexican affair, is of such a nature as to terminate all the doubts which the vague and ambiguous declarations of the semi-official Spanish papers, together with the contradictory reports of the telegraph, had given rise to on the subject of the wishes and projects of the Madrid Cabinet. For instance, we learn from it that the Spanish Government has ratified the preliminary Convention of Soledad, even while criticizing certain articles therein, as the English Government has done, and that, if it request a common understanding relative to the interpretation to be given to some stipulations of the treaty that bound together the triple alliance, it does not do so with the intent to favor the too emphatic views of the Tuilleries Cabinet. In one word, it is the course pursued by England, and not that of France, which Spain would like to follow in this business, and the assurance is that the moment the question of imposing a certain predetermined form of Government upon Mexico arises, the Madrid Cabinet will declare its mission at an end and recall its troops, leaving France to proceed alone, should she see proper to go on, with her projects touching the reorganization of the Government of the ancient Empire of the Montezumas.

"It is certain, moreover, that the note in the *Moniteur Universel* repudiating the Convention of Soledad, as incompatible with the dignity of France, has produced a bad effect in Spain. Thus, when the incorrect statements transmitted to the *Patrie* and the *Agence Havas* caused it to be supposed for an instant that a new treaty had been concluded between France and Spain, with a complete understanding on the part of those two Powers, to the exclusion of England, the independent journals of Madrid at once spoke up, with the greatest energy against the presumed weakness of the Spanish Cabinet toward that of the Tuilleries; and they were so manifestly the echoes of public sentiment, that the semi-official journals hastened to reassure the country by declaring, in their turn, that the Queen's Government had firmly decided not to participate in any act of interference in the internal affairs of Mexico.

"The attitude assumed on this occasion by the Press on the other side of the Pyrenees, is not to the taste of the *Patrie*, to whom it forms the inspiration of an article full of bitterness, in which, under the pretext of justifying the statements it has published concerning the inclinations of the Madrid Cabinet, it heaps invective upon the Spanish opposition papers, and openly accuses them of having no other motive than personal interest.

"Although the tone of this article reveals much discouragement, the *Patrie* does not seem to have lost all hope of seeing Spain draw closer to France, in reference to the ulterior line of conduct to be pursued toward Mexico, and it is, no doubt, with a view to urge her to such a course. In a still more pressing manner, that the *Patrie* again flourishes before the eyes of the Spanish nation the glittering possibility of its elevation to the rank of the sixth great European Power.

"The latest intelligence from Vera Cruz is to the 12th of March, and, while it lets us see that the commander of the French expedition is still determined to advance to the interior, it confirms the fact that lack of material of war and means of action have not yet allowed him to undertake the projected movement. * *

"These deficiencies alone seem to have induced Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Graviere to sign the Convention of Soledad, which he alone opposed in the Council held by the Allied Plenipotentiaries."

The same journal, in its issue of the 10th instant, adds:

"The approbation given to the preliminary Convention of Soledad by the Spanish Government is, at last, an official fact. A dispatch from Madrid informs us that Queen Isabella's Minister of Foreign Affairs, when interrogated in the Chamber of Deputies in relation to Mexican matters, declared not only that the Cabinet had ratified that Convention but, furthermore, that it entirely approved of the conduct of Gen. Prim. The Minister added that he, nevertheless, hoped that the good understanding between the three Allied Powers would not be disturbed. The official French journals go further, and do not hesitate to affirm, notwithstanding the grave differences of opinion which have arisen between France on one side, and England and Spain on the other, relative to the important act of Soledad, that the good understanding of the three Governments is as perfect as ever, and they allege as a matter of certainty that the three Powers will unite with the same energy and the same object, although, indeed, with unequal forces, in the operations of the war they have undertaken in common.

"The *Pays* even goes so far as to repeat a rumor according to which news fresh from Vera Cruz, and not yet published, announce the entry of the Allies into Mexico, the overthrow of the Juarez Government, and the establishment of a provisional one with the concurrence of the three European Powers. The official paper, it is true, hastens to declare that this news strikes it as premature. That, we think, is not saying enough, and, admitting the arrival of the European Expedition in Mexico, we shall look upon the pretended cordial agreement of the Allied Commissioners in the establishment of a Provisional Government as a pure invention until proof is furnished us to the contrary. The formal and energetic protestations which the English and Spanish Ministers have recently made in the Legislative bodies of the two countries, against any and every idea of interference in the internal affairs of Mexico, assuredly authorize us to regard as an impossibility any act of intervention so decisive as that in which the rumor repeated by the *Pays* makes the Plenipotentiaries of Spain and Great Britain participate."

A correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, writing from Madrid, elsewhere says:

"The *Agence Havas* has communicated to you, as it has to all the journals, a dispatch erroneously announcing that, according to the *Gazette*, this Government had, on the 23d, sent to Gen. Prim an order not to treat with the Government of Juarez anywhere but at Mexico. The *Gazette* did not utter a word relative to any such order. It was the *Epoca* which set afloat this piece of news, and the latter was contradicted on the ensuing day by all the other semi-official organs."

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[Official.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Stated Session—Thursday, April 24, 1862.

Present—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah and Froment.

The President being absent, on motion of Alderman Chipp, Alderman Hall was called to the Chair.

The roll having been called and a quorum not appearing, the Chairman *pro tem.* moved that the Board should adjourn until next Monday evening, at 5 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

[Official.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Stated Session—Thursday, April 24, 1862, 5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and Councilmen [illegible], Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Stevenson and Long—18.

The roll having been called.

The President announced that, a quorum of members not answering to their names, the Board stands adjourned until Monday next, 28th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

THE CONCERT SALOON REFORM.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS OF POLICE SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

General Order Requiring Compliance With the New Law—How the Concert Proprietors Received it—Refractory Establishments—Subterfuges—The Waiter Girls as Visitors, &c.

The concert saloons generally came to grief last night. Police Superintendent Kennedy having received, read and inwardly digested in some haste the new law, nominally extinguished the pretty waiter girls, fiddling, lager beer and other luxuries, in one fell swoop, by the issue of the following general order to the Police Captains:

Office of the
Superintendent of Metropolitan Police,
No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm,
New-York, April 24, 1862.

General Order No. 304.]—*Capt.* ——, *Precinct* —:

Sir—You will forthwith notify the proprietor or person in charge of such theatre, concert-room, garden, grounds or other place in your Precinct, where the performance of theatrical, operatic, ballet, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, or any other *entertainment of the stage*, or any part or parts of such entertainments, or any circus performance, or where the performance of any juggler, rope-dancer, or acrobat is exhibited, that until a license for such an exhibition shall have been first had and obtained from competent authority, the same is unlawful, that the owners and lessees of the premises where such exhibition takes place without license, and the managers and such of the performers in such exhibition, are liable to the penalty provided by law, that no wine, beer or strong or spirituous liquors shall be sold or furnished to any person in the auditorium or lobbies of such place of exhibition or performance; or any apartment connected therewith by any door, window or any other aperture; that no female shall be employed or permitted to visit or attend in any manner, or to furnish any refreshment to the audience or spectators at any such exhibition or performance, or any of them, or at any other place of public amusement; that any violation of the law subjects the license to being revoked, the decision of the officer competent to revoke the license is not subject to be reviewed, nor can any appeal be taken therefrom, nor shall any other license be issued to any person whose license has been revoked.

The penalties for each violation of the law in these cases are imprisonment in the Penitentiary not less than three nor more than twelve months, or fine not less than $100 nor more than $500, or both.

It is your duty, and the duty of each member of your command, to enter at any time, when not interfering with other duties, any such place of amusement, and arrest and convey away any and every person committing any of the above-enumerated prohibited acts, to be dealt with according to law.

(Signed,) JOHN A. KENNEDY,
General Supt. Police.

James Leonard, Inspector.

SUBTERFUGES.

Although the above was issued quite late in the afternoon, the various delinquents were fully notified early in the evening. The result was not exactly a general suppression of the business, but a general compliance in one way or another; in reality, or by pretence; in part, or altogether; fractional, if not total. Some stopped their customers' lager, but continued the performances; others stopped the theatricals, and shut off the waiter-girls, but continued the liquor; others shut up shop instanter, keeping open only for the accommodation of a few private friends; others had the waiter-girls present in street costume, as part of the audience—not as connected with the establishment, but as spectators of the performances—who obligingly chatted with the male customers, and walked about leisurely, to see that the little boy waiters attended to their business; others stopped the theatricals, but continued the singing and dancing.

It is needless to say that the concert proprietors are in quite a rage. They generally declare that the whole proceeding is unconstitutional; a gross outrage on the rights of the citizen; a robbery, because they are deprived of the benefit of theatrical licenses and liquor licenses which they have paid for: a damage to public decency, as the waiter girls will be driven to the *pavé* for a living; a terrible blow to the poor because the thousand performers and their families are left destitute; and in short, an entirely illegal proceeding, which, when tested in the Courts, will be found unlawful. They confidently expect that in no very short time the new law will be declared a nullity, and they be allowed to continue their business unmolested. Toward those who have been instrumental in having the law passed, they have not formed that ardent attachment which man sometimes has for man. The Times, of all journals, is denounced as most instrumental in procuring the passage of the odious law, and its editor, they declare, will never be a political favorite with the fraternity.

A VISIT TO THE PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Broadway disclosed a most unusual spectacle. No more was the light that shed its radiance o'er the hearts of the fair attendants visible. The gas meters were in a state of eclipse. The Cyprian attendants had likewise lost their effulgence, for darkness reigned where there was wont to be

"—— dancing, masking,
And various other things—for asking."

Lager became stale, flat and unprofitable, and nearly burst the kegs in indignation. The high-strung fiddle nearly snapped its strings, while the banjo and trombone seemed to echo the dull sound as a few stray pennies dropped into the empty money drawers. A few of the boldest, however, as intimated above, still kept up a show of disobeying the law, but it was shrewdly and cautiously done—an evasion, and not an open defiance of the majesty of the law.

The subjoined are some of the particulars of the appearance of the establishments, and the effect of the new *régime*:

THE MELODEON,

At No. 539 Broadway, having a regular theatrical license, kept open as usual, and continued their performances. A sign was up, however, "No Liquor Sold." Small boys dispensed temperance drinks and cigars, and the waiter-girls, who the proprietor says were summarily discharged, were visible among the audience, in holiday attire. "Of course, any ladies who wish to come and see the performance, and pay as other people do, can obtain admission." If they choose to drink a glass of soda-water with any of the audience, they are at liberty to do so. If they are afraid to go home alone, and wish a male protector from the rudeness of the street, they are at liberty to secure him. It is not supposed that any law will prevent that. The proprietor estimates that at least 1,100 people directly and indirectly were benefited or supported by the employes in his establishment, who will now be left destitute.

THE CANTERBURY HALL

Was open, as usual, and crowds collected about the door to witness the anticipated sport. A fair-sized audience continued inside. The girls were on hand, as at the Melodeon, but in deference to the new law, were not engaged in waiting. The proprietors received an early call from the Police, and are among those who will test the constitutionality of the law. They have a theatrical license and a liquor license—so says their ticket-seller, who obligingly gave information to the reporter. The performance continued as usual, but the liquor was not so plentiful.

THE GAITIES

Became shrouded in oblivion—not, however, on account of the general order, but from "an accident." The performances were stopped, and the girls *non est*, and the lights out. The representative of the proprietor kept up his courage, however, though he forgot his suavity, and informed our reporter that he didn't care what was in the Times, and wouldn't oblige it with information. He deemed it fit only for sundry purposes beside reading. He thinks the new law will be squelched instanter.

NO. 444.

Here the performances went on as usual, under license. The girls and the liquor, however, was supposed to be tabooed. There were, however, as at other places mentioned, some "ladies" among the audience. The proprietor will test the constitutionality of the new law.

THE NOVELTY HALL

Opened as usual, but subsided in consequence of an attack of "General Order." The performance was stopped and the girls vamosed, but the bar was open. The proprietor thinks it a great outrage, because he has a regular theatrical license, a liquor license, thirty people are thrown out of employment, and the waiter girls are driven to the street. He thinks that the new law will deprive at least thirty families (sustained by his establishment,) of the necessaries of life; that he knows of a number of ladies of this City who are in favor of keeping up the concert saloons, because there are less women of pleasure on the streets, and virtuous women are less liable to insult! Mr. Butler, of No. 444, and Mr. Fox, of the Canterbury, have engaged Mr. Brady to test the constitutionality of the bill; other saloon proprietors will join in the movement, and, unless they succeed, they think there will be a revolution hereabouts among those in favor of perfect freedom. They think Superintendent Kennedy is too stringent, and that the law will be declared unconstitutional.

FREE CONCERTS.

Among the number of small free concert saloons who shut up shop—with the exception of lager-bier selling—were "The Original Concert Saloon," No. 561 Broadway; the "Palace Concert Hall," No. [illegible] Broadway; the "[illegible] Opera Hall," No. [illegible] Broadway, and the "[illegible]," No. [illegible] Broadway. These establishments stopped their performances, discharged the girls, and kept the bar only. They all unite in the sentiments expressed by other proprietors, and the hope that the law will be declared unconstitutional.

HOW THE ORDER WAS CARRIED OUT BY THE POLICE.

In the Eighth Precinct there was great excitement, from the proprietors down to the lowest servant. Capt. Helme received the general order about 8 o'clock, and immediately dispatched his men to notify all the saloon proprietors in his Precinct. There is a large number in this Ward, the most of them situated on Broadway. In answer to the notification, Wm. Wilbeck, proprietor of the saloon No. 561 Broadway, said to Capt. Helme that he had no performances and no waiter girls, but that he had a license to sell liquor. Edward Rhinehardt, of No. 563 Broadway, returned the same answer to the notice served upon him.

The Canterbury, No. 583 Broadway, Messrs. Fox & Schuyler, proprietors, answered that they should hereafter sell no intoxicating drinks, and would obey the law to the extent of dispensing with the waiter-girls. They say they have a license for general theatrical performances, and they will continue their institution upon that principle.

No. 635, Peter Rhinehardt, proprietor, was visited by Capt. Helme. The proprietor stated he had a license to sell liquor, and was determined to continue the sale of it. The waiter-girls and performances he was willing to forego in the future. No. 545 Broadway, conducted by Falke & Sebbewitz, was also visited by the Captain and one of his Sergeants. A similar answer was returned. The waiter-girls were sitting around in different parts of the room, but apparently doing nothing. This was the case with about all of the Broadway saloons.

Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was more successful in enforcing the law. Upon the reception of the general order, he went in person to all saloons in his Precinct, read the order to the proprietors, or in their absence, to the persons having general charge of the several establishments, and demanded that they be closed forthwith. They all, without exception, complied with the order.

The Garibaldi Free Concert Saloon, No. 679 Broadway, extensive saloon of Ayers & Thompson, No. 650 Broadway, and the establishment of Madame Bell, No. 654 Broadway, were all immediately closed by order of Capt. Caffrey. He also notified the proprietors of Wallack's Theatre and Winter Garden to desist from selling liquor at their bars. They very promptly complied with the order.

No arrests were made in any of the Precincts, it being the intention of the authorities to give all a fair notice and a reasonable time to comply with the law, before taking extreme measures.

Wanted, Nurses for the Army.—The Committee on Registration of Nurses for the Army meet on Mondays and Thursdays in room No. 24 Cooper Union, from ten to twelve. MRS. WM. PRESTON GRIFFIN,
Secretary of Committee.

Country papers please copy.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated "Double Lock Stitch" Sewing Machines; also improved "Lock Stitch" Machines, for family and manufacturing use, at No. 495 Broadway.

Hot-House Strawberries,
RECEIVED TO-DAY.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and depôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Frigates Cumberland and Congress.—Subscriptions are still received in behalf of the survivors of the crews of these ships, and for the widows and orphans of those who perished in the engagement with the *Merrimac*, and will be appropriated as the donor shall direct.

Committee—Jas. Demarest, No. 172 Water-st. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Joseph F. Joy, E. Richardson, E. E. Morgan, Lloyd Aspinwall, F. M. French, Henry P. Marshall.

E. PLATT, No. 78 Wall-st., Treasurer of Committee.

Removal 1st of May from No. 269 to No. 273 Greenwich-st., two doors above Murray-st., McLAUGHLIN'S Union Shirt Manufactory. His motto is, Americans, throw off the yoke!
T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

The Latest Intelligence!!!
NEW-ORLEANS BOMBARDED.
And that WHITE'S DRESS HATS are the most stylish and the best to be found in the City.
No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

A Balmoral Boot for $2 50, Suitable for Ladies' Spring wear.
CANTRELL'S
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Ladies' French Walking Boots, Balmorals and gaiters, for Spring wear, with boys', misses' and infants' boots and shoes, anklets, &c., of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Furman—Homan.—In Patchogue, L. I., on Wednesday, April 23, by Rev. Charles Hoover, Mr. Joel N. Furman to Miss Sarah A. Homan.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

Redmond—Bockus.—In this City, on Thursday, April 24, by Rev. John C. Brown, John C. Redmond to Laetitia F. Bockus, both of this City.

DIED.

Allen.—In Roslyn, L. I., on Wednesday, April 23, Martha C., widow of John C. Allen, aged 35 years.

Funeral service at Christ Church, Manhassett, Sunday morning next, at 10½ o'clock.

Booth.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 24, of scarlet fever, Maria Lathrop, daughter of Rev. Robert R. Booth, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 101 9th-st., without further invitation.

Baldwin.—In Yonkers, Lydia P., wife of Ebenezer Baldwin, in the 82d year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of her family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Anson Baldwin, Locust Hill, Yonkers.

Cozine.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 22, Mrs. Sarah Cozine, widow of the late John Cozine, in the 75th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, at 1 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 121 West 33d-st.

Freeman.—In London, on Thursday, April 10, Mr. James V. Freeman, of this City.

Due notice of the funeral will be given on the arrival of his remains by the steamer *City of Washington*.

Field.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 24, Charlotte Cromwell, wife of Aaron Field, in the 32d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 136 Hicks-st., on Seventh Day, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Jones.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 23, Gertrude, wife of Frederick W. Jones, and youngest daughter of Jacob L. Sharpe, Esq., of Philadelphia, aged [illegible] years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., Brooklyn. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

Mead.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 23, John B Mead, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew Quackinbush, No. 34 Charles-st., without further invitation.

Morgan.—On Thursday, April 24, Eliza, daughter of Charles J. and Josephine Morgan, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Her remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

Moore.—On Tuesday, April 22, at Fortress Monroe, Sergeant Wallace L. Moore, attached to the non-commissioned staff of the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

Further notice will be given as to the time of interment.

Neilson.—In Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, Henry A. Neilson, son of the late John Neilson, M. D., of this City.

Smith.—On Wednesday, April 23, suddenly, John C. Smith, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Horace V. Sigler, No. 195 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. His remains will be interred in Union Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 193.—April 24, 1862.
35, 73, 58, 60, 19, 14, 6, 38, 52, 49, 21, 34, 22.

Kentucky, Class 194.—April 24, 1862.
20, 1, 39, 23, 59, 16, 70, 19, 52, 3, 69, 46, 41.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 141.—April 24, 1862.
28, 12, 71, 59, 74, 68, 11, 73, 53, 38, 56, 9.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 208.—April 24, 1862.
18, 20, 29, 70, 39, 5, 7, 69, 46, 43, 3, 34, 40.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

NATURE HAS PROVIDED A REMEDY FOR EVERY DISEASE.—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, of No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a treatise on foreign and native herbal preparations, for the positive and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, dyspepsia, liver complaint, fits, scrofula, general debility, and all impurities of the blood, which he is willing to send to any person, free, on receipt of name and address.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
New Shape.
THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY
FOR MAY,
CONTAINS:
WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH [illegible]
[illegible]
ALL TOGETHER.
[illegible]
MACCARONI AND CANVAS; Or, LIFE IN [illegible]
FAIRIES. A Poem.
JOHN BRIGHT.
THE ANTE-NORSE DISCOVERIES OF AMERICA.
STATE RIGHTS.
ROANOKE ISLAND.
A STORY OF MEXICAN LIFE.
HAMLET A FAT MAN.
FUGITIVES AT THE WEST.
URSA MAJOR. A True Story.
CHANGED. A Poem.
AMONG THE PINES.
THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.
LITERARY NOTICES and EDITOR'S TABLE.
For Sale by all Newsdealers.
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REMOVAL.
J. W. BOUTON,
(Late J. W. Bouton & Co.)
Has removed to No. 481 BROADWAY, near [illegible], where, with superior accommodations, he will continue the importation of RARE AND STANDARD BOOKS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE. J. W. B. has lately added to his already extensive stock a LARGE AND VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, consisting of French, German, Italian and English Classics, Standard Authors, Philosophical Works, Engravings, &c., all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Entire Libraries purchased for cash or exchanged.

VICTOR HUGO'S GREAT NOVEL,
LES MISERABLES!
For which the European publishers paid $80,000.
M. DOOLADY, Agent, announces that he has received the first copy of this celebrated and eagerly expected French fiction, and will publish an American translation immediately. Two editions—one paper, [illegible]. The book is nearly off the Press. The trade will please forward their orders immediately, as the demand will be very great.
M. DOOLADY, Agent,
Publisher,
No. 49 Walker-st.

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NO. 189 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

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Fifty cents, $1, $2,
and $3 each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in great perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

DISCRETION IS THE BETTER PART OF VALOR.
☞ CARTE PHOTOGRAPHS, FOR ALBUMS, of this capital sketch, by the inimitable Darley, just published by
E. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
Sent by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.
Also "Done Gone" and the "Neglected Picture," same style.
1,000 portraits of Eminent Americans for Albums.
Photographic Albums in great variety.
Catalogue sent on receipt of stamp.

DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS.
S. T. 1860. X.
It invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system. Is a perfect appetizer and the most agreeable and effectual tonic in the world. It is composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots, herbs and pure St. Croix Rum. Particularly adapted to delicate females. Cures dyspepsia and weakness, and is just the thing for the changes of the seasons. Sold by all grocers, druggists, hotels and saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

ICE CREAM.
Ice Cream, made with fresh Cream received from the country every day, and sent to any part of the City at a very low price.
Sunday Schools, [illegible] supplied at a very low [illegible].
[illegible]

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT [illegible] YORKTOWN.
Supplies of bedding, dressings, [illegible], wine, &c., received at
No. [illegible] Cooper Union, 3d-av.
Contributions in money, by
GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

WEDDING CARDS.
[illegible]

COUGHS.
DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
Are cured by Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP.
50 cents. Sold by the druggists.
Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
A large stock of new and second-hand tables for sale at low prices. PHELAN & COLLENDER, [illegible]

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 16 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 22d-st.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles, no missing stitches, no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, cloth or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

CARPETING.—ONE PRICE CARPET ESTABLISHMENT, No. 99 Bowery—HIRAM ANDERSON. English, medallion, velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; rugs, mats, matting, window shades, oil-cloths, &c., at remarkably low prices. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY, 50 Photograph Albums (for fifty pictures) [illegible] at $2. N. B.—Artistic Monograms, Wedding Cards and 200 varieties of note paper, with envelopes to match.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to take care of children; good reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 385 6th-av., third story, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, COMPETENT young woman, of industrious habits, wants a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waitress, or laundress; understands fluting and clear-starching; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; has lived 7 years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 22d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has four years' City reference from her last place. Also, a good cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference; prefers living together; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 251 East 9th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—TWO RESPECTable girls want situations—one as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and plain sewing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress; have the best City reference, 4½ years, from their last place. Call at No. [illegible] East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs, top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GIRL WANTS a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing, or chambermaid and sewing; has lived several years in her last place; can get the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 185 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would like the laundress's place; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid or to assist in washing and ironing, plain sewing and embroidery work, or care of small children; good reference of six years from her last place. Address No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., first floor, front, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing; can do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., front house, second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing, or to do general housework, or to take care of children; has good City references. Apply at No. 377 8th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children. The girl can be seen at No. 144 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived several years.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, (a Protestant,) a situation, as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply, for two days, at No. 109 East 13th-st. Best City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands her duties. Has the best City references. No objection to the country. Call at No. 101 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine laundress, or nurse and seamstress; has filled both situations with satisfaction to her employers; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 319 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or laundress, or to do general housework. Has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 3d-av., up stairs. Best of references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an American young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress; or would undertake to take care of children and sew. Call within the week at No. 785 2d-av., third door from 49th-st. Best of City references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 145 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 22 East 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a Ptestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family. Apply at the house of her last employer, No. 6 East 12th-st., between the hours of 8 and 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 286 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID—NURSE, &c.—WANTed, situations for two Welsh young girls, of good character and some experience, one as chambermaid, and the other as nurse and to do plain sewing. None but respectable families need apply to Rev. R. D. Thomas, No. 243 6th-av. Call for two days, between 2 and 4 P. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; will assist in the washing and ironing; has nine years' reference; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 166 East 26th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable American woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; is capable of either capacity; has good City reference. Call at No. 245 East 31st-st., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 224 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND CHILDREN'S MAID.—Wanted by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid with care of children; no objection to country. To be seen for two days at No. 427 6th-av., corner 26th-st. Best of City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted for a thorough waitress and first-class chambermaid; a girl of genteel appearance and good manners, very efficient and highest references. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any good servant you want, free of charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Paotestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Can be seen for two days at No. 274 West 27th-st., first-floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing; 4½ years' reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. [illegible] West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City references. Call at No. 126 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable person, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, and has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; she understands her business perfectly and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 418 2d-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, soup, game, jellies, ice cream and deserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuits in the best manner; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week at No. 288 6th-av.; no person need call that requires any other work.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN THE above capacity; she is thoroughly competent to fulfill her situation in all its branches; has the best of reference from some of the best families in New-York. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 49 West 22d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as good cook; understands all kinds of game, pastry, and soups, and is a good baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; also, a chambermaid. Apply at No. 166 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as cook, who fully understands all kinds of cooking and making pastry; would be willing to assist with the washing of a small family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 231 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A SOber, industrious woman, as cook; she understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook; has lived 12 years in one family; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 276 1st-av., near 17th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman wishes a situation as cook in a respectable family; she thoroughly understands her business, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 119 19th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 407 Hudson-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook; the best of City references; understands her business in all its branches. Call or address, for two days, at No. 52 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

AS COOKS.—TWO VERY RESPECTABLE GERman women, with good City reference, wish situations as cooks; they understand their business thoroughly. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WIDow woman as cook; has no objection to either City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a person who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 250 West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference can be obtained from her present employer, where she can be seen for two days, at No. 63 East 15th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; has the best of references; understands cooking all kinds of game, &c. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; no objection to assist in washing; City or country; six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at Mrs. Molen's, No. 13 Essex-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as cook; no objection to washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 246 6th-av., rear building, second floor.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation for an excellent Protestant servant, who thoroughly understands her business and has the highest references. Apply to MR. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn; no objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a steady, reliable woman, who is a good thorough cook, and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out much or changing her place. Can be well recommended from her last place; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Apply at No. 118 West 27th-st., a few doors from the 7th-av., where she can be seen for two days. The City preferred.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good baker; is a first-rate laundress, or would go as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go in the country; good reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 19 6th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation, in a private family, as cook; will also assist in the washing and ironing, if required; she can produce excellent City reference as to competency. Call at No. 138 7th-av., top floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook; will assist in washing and ironing if required; best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs, 2d floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman; is a good cook, and can assist in washing and ironing, in a private family, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best City references. Call at No. 296 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable girl, a situation as cook; would be willing to do the washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 211 West 16th-st., 2d floor. Can be seen until suited.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY COMPETENT WOman, with good reference, wants a situation as above; you can get her or any other good servant you want, free of charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do housework in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 41 Bedford-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron and do general housework. Call at No. 57 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, by a faithful, trusty servant girl, a situation to do plain cooking or general housework, either in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, and will be found a girl of obliging disposition, economizing and neat, and is highly recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK—LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two very capable young women, one as cook and to assist in washing; the other as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and the use of the sewing machine; can do up fine muslins in style; would do light chamberwork; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 242 West 16th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker; also a thorough chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $8 and $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable young women, one as cook, the other as laundress; thoroughly understand their business; have good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a good cook, washer and ironer, in a hotel or private family in City or country; best of City reference. Inquire for Miss HANNAH, No 281 Mott-st., in the store. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country—the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 201 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer and good baker; has good reference from her last place; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 81 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; would have no objection to a laundress' situation; she fully understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 167 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference; lived in her last place six years. Can be seen for two days at 212 Waverley-place, third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted for a most reliable, excellent servant, as good, thorough cook, and first-rate laundress; has the highest references. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; has the best City references. Call at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young Welsh woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 167 East 12th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Call at No. 335 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, as cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 143 West 27th-st., first floor.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl, who is a good dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing; would like to go as seamstress or lady's maid, or would travel with a lady. Call for two days at No. 58 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes an engagement by the day, in private families; is a good fitter and understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by a fine middle-aged widow lady, of education and pleasing address; would like to superintend a gentleman's household, or any good family; understands housekeeping perfectly, and will do her best. Address, for three days, Mrs. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office. References given.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A VERY RESPECTAble woman, with the most satisfactory City references, wishes to take charge of a gentleman's house. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American widow lady, fully competent to take charge. Reference given. Call for one week at No. 26 5th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, trustworthy person, a situation as housekeeper or assistant to a lady; is willing to make herself useful; would do chamberwork; understands doing up muslins; would take the charge of one or two growing up children; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young woman, to do general work; can do good plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer; or will do chamberwork and mind children; has two years' reference; can enter her place this day. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A HIGHLY respectable girl, with best of references from last employer, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; no objection to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A WELL-DISposed, industrious girl desires a situation in City or country for general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good cook and baker; willing and obliging; has satisfactory testimonials. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTAble girl wishes a situation to do general housework in a small private family; has good reference from her last place; a short distance in the country preferred. Call at, or address, No. 211 1st-av., first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman as general houseworker; is a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer; has a year's reference from last place; can go this day. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUAtion wanted in the country or Brooklyn for a smart, capable, obliging servant; thoroughly understands all kinds of general housework; can milk. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid; is a competent seamstress and dressmaker; one that perfectly understands her business, operates on the sewing machine; would go out by the day if required. City reference. Apply at No. 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation; is a good hairdresser and dressmaker; would prefer to go to Europe; is accustomed to travel; would have no objection to take care of a child; excellent reference. Apply at No. 333 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable person as laundress in a private family; is fully competent, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity; would not object to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 East 25th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress in a respectable family; understands making up fine linens perfectly; also, is willing to assist in chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as laundress; understands fluting, &c.; has the best reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED AS laundress by a competent person; best of City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable girl who understands French fluting; has the best of City references; would go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVING MANY years experience in the care of children, wishes a situation as nurse; she fully understands the care of an infant from its birth; can do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; no objections to the country, or to travel. Call or address No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced nurse; is capable of taking the entire care of an infant; can bring it up by hand, if required; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 West 31st-st., basement, between the 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse; has lived in one family for six years; can take the full charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 157 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class middle-aged woman, as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has a long experience in the care and management of children; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 1372 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse, and is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; will assist in chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 11 West 24th-st. No objection to go in the country.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country, or travel with a family going to Europe. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; ring the middle bell.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse, being in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days in the fancy-store, No. 947½ Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a respectable and experienced woman, who has lived four years in one place, and can give excellent references as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 61 Irving-place, next to the corner of 18th-st., this week.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by an American Protestant woman; is capable of taking the entire charge of a young infant; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, 130 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, who has lived in the City of Dublin, also with American families, to whom she can refer, a situation as nurse and to do the baby's washing; is willing and competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, by a young woman who is an experienced nurse; understands cutting and making children's clothes and ladies' dresses; is a first-rate seamstress; lived two years in her last situation; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted for a very reliable, neat and intelligent servant, fully capable to take entire charge of an infant, and is a good seamstress; has unexceptionable references. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as child's nurse and plain sewing, or chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, Room No. 14. The country preferred.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse to go to the country, or would do chamberwork and take care of a child; she is kind and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 410 3d-av., for two days, top floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing and take care of a baby; is a good sewer. Can be seen at her present situation, where she has lived two years and seven months, No. 109 East 38th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family; or to take charge of a baby; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, back room, if not engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY experienced woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as above; can take the entire charge of an infant; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to doing children's washing; will go to the country if required. Apply at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent plain sewer, and very fond of children; would do chamberwork, and assist in washing and ironing. Call at the office, 34th-st., one door East of 6th-av.; no charge.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a girl of neat habits, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or waitress in a small family, or to do light chamberwork; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 88 West 40th-st., near Broadway, first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a smart, intelligent girl, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress, or waitress; is capable, willing and obliging, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 96 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a young girl, an American, to take care of children; is a good seamstress, and accustomed to children. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av., top floor, near 34th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a place as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; no objections to go in the country; a good home, principal object; best of City references. Apply at No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant, and is a good seamstress; has four years' City reference from last place. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl; would not object to do some chamberwork; has excellent City references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GERman girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is well recommended by her present employer, at whose residence, No. 36 West 32d-st., apply.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a young girl as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; City reference. Call at No. 141 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; has five years City references. Call at No. 137 East 26th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL THAT GOES OUT sewing in families, desires a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamber or other light work; can cut and fit children's clothes; is a good shirt maker and embroiderer; can do all kinds of family sewing; not having relatives in the City a permanent situation is desirable. Apply at No. 35 King-st., near McDougal, rear house.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young Scotch woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; has no objection to take care of one child, or travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would take care of grown children; has good City reference. Call at No. 602 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstres, by a person who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go in the country or to travel with a lady; the most satisfactory City and country references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 26th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES to sew by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is accustomed to do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; references can be given. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av., top floor, near 34th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT FAMILY seamstress wants to live with a family where she could have the entire charge of a child, or to wait on an old lady; wages not so much an object as a nice family; best City reference. Apply at No. 715 Broadway, corner Washington-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman in a private family as chambermaid and plain sewer; can do up ladies' muslins; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the hoop-skirt store.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A competent French woman wishes a situation, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; good City references. Apply for two days at No. 199 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable person, as seamstress and lady's maid; understands hairdressing and plain dressmaking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 14 East 11th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place, or do fine washing; has no objection to go to the country with a family; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress, in a first-class private family; she understands her work in all its branches; can give unexceptionable City reference for neatness and capability from her present employer, No. 8 East 17th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a first-class waitress; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's until engaged, No. 122 West 11th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 171 West 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid; willing to go into the country. Call at No. 20 West 36th-st., her last place.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, THE washing of a family, or ladies' or gentlemen's washing, either by the dozen or month; can do them up in the best manner, and can give the best of reference. Call, for three days, at No. 166 East 22d-st., second floor, back room

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PERSON, 29 years of age, wishes a situation to travel with an invalid lady; is an excellent nurse and a cheerful companion. Address S. S. C., Box No. 1,503 New-Haven Post-office, until June 1.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF HOUSE.—WANTED by a respectable Protestant woman, a gentleman's house to take charge of during the Summer. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 277 West 21st-st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man who can furnish reliable references, and who has a tolerable knowledge of double entry book-keeping, a situation where he can perfect himself in the same; has been entry clerk in a jobbing house; writes a good hand; is correct at figures, and would apply himself to the interests of an employer. Address EDWARD, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS BOOKKEEPER.—AN A NO. 1 BOOKKEEPer wishes a situation, either in an Importing, Commission or Jobbing house. Best of City references given. Address W. G., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure for his coachman a good situation; he has lived with some of the first families in the City; he can be highly recommended by his present and former employers as to honesty, sobriety and respectability; none need reply to this who will not pay good wages. Call on or address T. B., No. 96 East 13th-st., for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN wishes a situation as coachman in a private family; country preferred; is a good and careful driver, and can bring the best of references as to capability, honesty, sobriety and industry; none but those willing to give good wages need apply. Call or address J. K. M., at A. Smith's seed store. No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S PLACE wanted, by a strictly sober, active and reliable man; ten years' first-class City reference; knows the City thoroughly. Location or distance no object. Call for or address A. B., at Gardiner's feed, No. 72 West 23d-st., near Fifth-av. Hotel.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman; he understands the care and treatment of horses and plain vegetable gardening; is a good groom and careful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address J. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable married man; is a good groom and a careful driver; is a good vegetable and flower gardener; the wife is a first-rate cook and laundress; good reference from last employer. Address, by note, J. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man, who can produce seven years' recommendation from one place, as coachman; can also refer to his last employer in this City; will be willing to make himself generally useful, or keep a small place in order. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing in every respect; has no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Address E. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENtleman, leaving this Spring for Europe, would be glad to recommend two competent and trustworthy men in the above capacities, who have been some time in his employ. For particulars, apply to GEO. B. MOREWOOD, No. 64 Broad-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a single young man who understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man wants a situation as above; is a good driver and excellent groom, and understands vegetable gardening; is willing to make himself useful; can milk, &c.; has good reference from last employer. Call at, or address, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable German, as coachman and gardener; understands taking care of horses, gardening, &c.; has the best City references. Call at No. 3 Albany-st., between Greenwich and Washington.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a smart, active, single young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; can show good reference, thoroughly understands his business. Call on or address D. S. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a married man, without family; has good references. Address D. B. O., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a single Protestant young man, a Scotchman, a situation as coachman or groom; understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness thoroughly; is a careful driver, and willing to be useful; has first-class City and country references. Address G. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a young man as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses; would go to the country; has excellent references. Call or address J. R. LOWDEN, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a single man 25 years of age, in country or City; is willing to be obliging; has good reference. Address A. D., Box 192 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER—CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, BY A practical American farmer, a situation, to go to California with some respectable party, to take charge of some good fruit ranche, or some business in San Francisco; reference in San Francisco and New-York. Address J. M. G., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A FOREMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by an American man, of thorough experience in the business; also the care and raising of cattle; references given to satisfy. Address for two days, FARMER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant single man, who is fully competent in every part of the trade; is also a good groom and coachman; the best of recommendations given as to character and ability. Address E. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a man who thoroughly understands his business in both branches, and the care and management of green-house plants; has the best of City reference. Address M. Y., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, or No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS GROOM AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation as groom and plain gardener; is willing and obliging, and would make himself generally useful about a place; has the best of references. Address M. W. C., Box 210 *Times* Office.

AMERICAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE single man, a situation in a wholesale or retail fruit or butter store, or in any business where he can make a respectable living; has been in the fruit business two years. Address J. M. G., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE—WITH ONE CHILD, wish to take the charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer season or longer. Can give satisfactory reference. Address, for this week, C. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—A PRIVATE WAITER (PROTestant) of long experience in some of the first families in this City, wants a situation in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can be highly recommended from his present employer, at No. 29 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single man, a situation as waiter in a private family, having lived as butler in the old country. Call or address J. L., No. 126 4th-av., in the Protestant Employment Office, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITER—SEAMSTRESS.—A MAN AND wife wish situations as thorough waiter and seamstress; are Protestants, and understand their business in every particular; would go separate. Apply, for three days, to T. B., No. 24 Amity-st., corner of Greene, first floor, front room.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER AND VALET.—Wanted, a situation by a first-class waiter and valet; no objection to travel or take care of an invalid gentleman; is a Protestant; best of City reference; is a native of England. Address W. J. P., at T. Sanders', No. 147 East 10th-st.

CASHIER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS CASHier of some Banking Institution in this State or vicinity, by a gentleman of large experience in banking in country and city, and who will produce testimonials of the first character. Address CASHIER, P. O. Box No. 3,974, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; would prefer a wholesale business; is a fair penman and quick at figures; had eight years' experience selling, collecting and keeping accounts in this City; satisfactory references given. Address J. J. M., Box 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man of respectable character, as indoor servant or footman. Can come well recommended. Apply at No. 147 East 10th-st., T. Saunders', or address D. M.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION IN the wholesale grocery or provision business, to learn the business; good at writing and at figures. Good reference. Address J., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A DRY GOODS COMMISsion house, a boy 16 years of age. Address COMMISSION, Box No. 136 *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant, with references.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook. Apply with recommendatians, between 10 and 12 o'lock at 25 Washington-square.

A WAITER—COOK, &c.—WANTED, A COLored man and woman, the man as first-class waiter, and the woman as good plain cook and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; must bring good references from their last place. Apply at No. 125 2d-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 20 years old, one that understands driving and taking care of horses, in a retail grocery; none need apply that cannot bring the best of references. Apply from 9 to 11 o'clock, at No. 69 West 28th-st., in the coal yard.

INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find lucrative and respectable employment in the sale of Van Anden's Portable Copying Presses.
HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer session of this school will commence on the first Wednesday of May next.

"AM. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855 For supplying SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*:
For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments:
For *giving* PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools:
For selling and renting School Properties.
References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Mess. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harpers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For particulars apply at the St. Julien Hotel, No. 2 Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE, } Principals
MRS. A. C. ELTING, }

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Twelve boys only, received and carefully instructed. Particular attention given to small boys. Terms very moderate. For circulars, apply to J. R. WILCOX, No. 185 5th-av., corner 23d-st., where the Principal can be seen daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FRENCH INSTITUTE.—On the 1st of May the well known French Boarding-school of Mr. LESPINASSE will be removed from New-York to Fort Washington. Circulars may be had at the institution, No. 119 Clinton-place, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY, Bloomfield, New-Jersey.—A boarding and day School. The Summer Term commences April 21. Special attention will be given to French. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss N. J. HARRISON.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated: under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Redding Institute, Redding, Conn. Catalogues at Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Summer term commences May 1, 1862. For particulars apply to LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board, tuition, &c., $120 per year. A. B WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A HOME AND THE SMALLEST POSsible salary by a young lady, accomplished as editor's assistant, newspaper contributor, organist, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, reader, companion, teacher of English branches, music, drawing. Refers to prominent gentlemen of New-York. Or she might accept an *extra* laborious situation at her former salary of $600. Address Miss LIVINGSTONE, Brooklyn, care Box No. 973, Albany, N. Y.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU—No. 561 Broadway, supplies (gratuitously) schools with teachers, and parents with school circulars; competent teachers furnished with engagements, (no advance fee.) Wanted a French lady to teach French and music. References: Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., Rev. J. H. Brakely et al. SMITH, WILSON & CO.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE in teaching, desires a situation, either as an assistant in a seminary, or to take charge of a small school; would have no objections to engage as governess; is competent to teach the English branches, together with the rudiments of French and Latin; best of references given. Address TEACHER, Newark Post-office, for three days.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—An English lady of much experience, fully qualified to give instruction in all the branches of a thorough English education, with music and French, and offering the highest testimonials, wishes an engagement either in town or country. Address P. M. C., Post-office, Union-square.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as teacher of English, French and music, in a school preferred; would instruct a class of eight or more pupils in the country, or would go to a locality for establishing a school. Address, for two weeks, TEACHER No. 110 West 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation in a school or family, to teach English and French; speaking the latter fluently; highest reference given. Address EDUCATION, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LAdy, a situation as teacher in a school or family. Can furnish references and piano. Apply, until the 1st of May, at No. 248 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER, MEMBER OF the Episcopal Church, to take charge of a select school near New-York. Address Rev R. G. HUTTON, No. 762 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to teach music, desires board in New-York or Brooklyn, where instructions would be equivalent to board; she would furnish her piano, which is a new one, if required. References given and required. Address MUSIC, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmonius, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW SCHOOL HARMONIUM—IN OAK cases, for Chapels, Sabbath Schools, and parlors, for only $35, $50 and $80, equal to those sold at $100 and $200. Melodeons at wholesale, retail, or for rent, by S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, Agent for Geo. A. Prince & Co.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st., on account of removing; a splendid assortment of pianos, with full iron frame, and warranted, will be disposed at a bargain before May.

A LADY, AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER of the piano and fine vocalist, offers to give lessons in exchange for board in a pleasant family. Address A., Brooklyn Post-office.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED. HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

A safe and reliable remedy for all diseases originating in a diseased condition of the stomach. Your druggist sells tnem. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,
Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE,

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 25 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st.; Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3 cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Creat Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

OCULIST AND AURIST.—DEAFNESS, DIScharges from the ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, and all diseases of the eye and ear; also, nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter. No. 609 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE THREAD
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
FROM $25 TO $50. These machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.
SALESROOM, No. 609 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

GAME BAGS.—A JOB LOT OF FRENCH GAME bags wanted, for cash. Address Lock-Box No. 543 Cincinnati Post-office

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE THIRD GREAT PACKAGE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, BY CHARLES C. WARREN, Will take place at No. 22 Cortlandt-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 25, at 10½ o'clock, AND WILL INCLUDE ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES OR MORE, Embracing invoices of prime, fresh-made and seasonable Goods, contributed by the PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURERS IN NEW-ENGLAND AND NEW-YORK CITY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THESE SALES TO BE CONTINUED WEEKLY, ON FRIDAY, DURING THE SEASON, and it is intended that they shall constitute A NEW AND DISTINGUISHING FEATURE IN THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE OF THE CITY.
CHARLES C. WARREN, Commission Boot and Shoe Warehouse, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF $8,000 WORTH OF BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, WITH A RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, AND ELEGANT PARLOR ADORNMENTS.
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, At the elegant dwelling-house, No. 152 West 21st-st., Between 7th and 8th avs. THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, precisely. Embracing the entire rich and costly parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture of the house; elegant rosewood and walnut suites; magnificent piano-forte, with elegant rosewood furniture of every description; also, a large collection of vases, bronzes, statuary, and other parlor ornaments; rosewood and other chamber furniture, superb mattresses and bedding; rich French china, cut-glass, silverware, cutlery, &c. The sale will be without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE COFFEES, SPICES, &c.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD Will sell at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock, a large stock from a leading spice factory, comprising green and ground coffees of assorted grades, whole and ground pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, ginger and other spices, pepper-sauce, refined cream tartar, saleratus and super-carbonate of soda, English and French mustard, about 250 cases yeast powders; also a variety of miscellaneous articles, salt in boxes and bags, chocolate, ground rice, vermicelli, brandy and other liquors, 350 bags corks, sand-paper, &c. Also, platform scales, safe, and other office furniture. The goods are now on view. JOHN KELLY, Late Sheriff.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF $60,000 WORTH OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) and following day, until sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, AT NO. 53 BEEKMAN-ST. The entire assigned stock of Messrs. Ellis, Brother & Co., comprising a large and well selected assortment of heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, &c., to which the attention of buyers is requested.

The sale will commence with lot No. 475, Dessert and Table Cutlery.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO., HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
On MONDAY, April 28, At 10½ o'clock, At No. 151 West 13th-st., Comprising velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber suites, mirrors, beds, bedding, china, glass ware, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO, MIRROR, &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell THIS DAY, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a quantity of rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining and bedroom furniture, pier mirrors, rosewood piano, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, kitchen furniture, &c. By order, JAMES MARRINER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
At Clifton, Staten Island, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the genteel cottage on New-York-av., adjoining the new Catholic Church, consisting of parlor, dining-room, chamber, library and kitchen furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, prints, beds, bedding, China and glass-ware. For particulars see catalogues at sale.

J. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, APRIL 26, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the houses Nos. 116 and 118 Montague-st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn; a large and general assortment of furniture—three rosewood parlor suites, in plain and figured reps; two etageres, mirror backs; centre tables, rosewood and mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair cloth; two walnut Plimpton's bedsteads, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, bedding, curtains, hat-stand, oak extension table, 37 feet; marble-top buffets, dining chairs, crockery, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, oil-cloths, two gas chandeliers, &c., &c.

SAME DAY.
At 1½ o'clock P. M., at No. 159 Henry-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn,
An assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

SAME DAY,
At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 32 Tillary-st., near Washington-st., Brooklyn,
Household furniture, carpets, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, by A. JOURNEAY, On SATURDAY, April 26, at 11 A. M., At salesroom, No. 373 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Rosewood suites, in brocatel, hair cloth, &c.
Rosewood 7-octave piano forte, carved legs, overstrung bass.
House furnishing goods in great variety.

CARPETS.
Velvet and tapestry carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, April 25, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.—
One six-seat cut-under Rockaway, made by Wood Bros., in good order.
One four-seat Rockaway, with turn-over seat: one Brougham do., with partition front.
One family Rockaway coach, new, and was made to order for private use.
One Rockaway, for family use, four-seat, with extra seat for children, City-made.
One dépôt wagon, spring-seat, nearly new.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—WOOLEN MILL AND WATER POWER—About 35 acres of land, woolen factory, with new machinery, storehouses, dwellings, &c., all new. The water power is large and unsurpassed, situated on the Hudson River, and will be sold on the premises at Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., on the 14th day of May next. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE HARVEY, Esq., President Farmers Bank, Fort Edward, N. Y.; Messrs. FRISBEE & STUART, No. 122 Duane-st., New-York; J. T. LEE, West Troy, N. Y., or ORSON RICHARDS, Esq., Sandy Hill, N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 65 2d-av., near 4th-st., the household furniture of a family removing to the country; consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, sofas, chairs, tables, oak extension-table, etagere, hat-stand, bookshelves, books, lounge, bureaus, French beadsteads, centre-tables, quartette-table, looking glasses, washstands, crockery, fine portable furnace, mantle ornaments, beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues at No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 375 4th-st., near Lafayette-place, a general assortment of furniture in fine order, consisting of Brussels and other carpets, parlor suite in rosewood and silk brocatel curtains to match, rosewood centre-table, papier maché table, chandeliers and brackets, side-tables, &c., mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sewing and other chairs, hair-cloth, sideboard, wardrobes, lounges; matting, oil-cloths, engravings, kitchenware. Sale without any reserve.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer, No. 50 Wall-st.

WILL SELL, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, AT 10½ o'clock, at the restaurant, No. 117 Front-st., near Wall-st., all the stock, fixtures, &c., contained therein, consisting of mirrors, one splendid marble-top eating counter, bar, oyster counter, beer pumps, tables, chairs, cane stools, oil cloth, crockery, glass-ware, chafing dishes, refrigerators, all the kitchen utensils, &c. Sale positive, without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, April 25, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine bay horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old this Spring; would make a fine coupé or carriage horse; warranted sound and kind. Also, a no-top wagon, to carry four persons. Also, single harness, whip, &c., complete, being the private property of a gentleman having no further use for them.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, April 26, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of carpets, rosewood and mahogany suites, buffets, extension-tables, chairs, tables, desk etageres, rosewood pianos, &c., &c. Also, crockery and kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, April 25, 1862, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine bay horse, 16 hands high, seven years old this Spring; would make a fine coupé or carriage horse; warranted sound and kind. Also, a no-top wagon to carry four persons. Also, single harness, whips, &c., complete, being the private property of a gentleman having no further use for them.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, April 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.; Assignee's sale of Carriages—Entirely new one-panel coach, one rockaway, one coach, extension seat, one four-seat rockaway, one high-door rockaway, &c., without reserve.

WM. YELLOTT, Auctioneer.

TO SUTLERS.—THE ATTENTION OF SUTLERS is called to the sale of brandies, wines and other articles, packed in cases, &c., as suitable for sutlers' shipments. See the auction advertisement of J. P. ATKINSON & CO., in the Journal of Commerce.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 353 BROADWAY,
Will sell through Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & CO., at public auction, without reserve, commencing On MONDAY, 21st instant, And continuing throughout the week, at 10 A. M. of each day, THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF MIRRORS, FRAMED AND UNFRAMED ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, ORNAMENTAL BASES, CORNICES, &c., Contained in said establishment.

Among the oil paintings will be found the celebrated large original of "Niagara," by Gignoux; the important picture, "Sabbath Evening," by George Harvey, R.S.A.; "Land Storm," by Innes; works by George Hall, Sonntag, Oddie, Nichols, Culverhouse and others. Also, framed and unframed engravings in immense variety; the latter including works of all the leading artists of the English, French and German schools, suitable for framing or the portfolio.

As the sale will be peremptory, purchasers may rely upon an opportunity to supply themselves such as perhaps has never before occurred in this City.

Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday next.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers in the City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood parlor suites, elegant black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps.; magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood, walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut buffets and extension tables, walnut hall-racks and chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the Assignee. J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THE CONTENTS OF A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 43 Walker-st., the entire fixtures of a first-class restaurant, consisting in part of marble-top tables, dining-chairs, sofas and chairs, large mirrors, chandeliers and brackets, casters, china, crockery and glassware, table linen, spoons, forks, knives, &c., oil-cloths, carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses and bedding, mahogany cash-desk, segar-case, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Steam table, copper pans and urns, large upright tubular boiler, black walnut marble-top counter, and bar fixtures. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 26, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the residence, No. 22 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., elegant household furniture, consisting of richly carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in heavy blue satin brocade and crimson satin; heavy velvet medallion carpets, heavy blue and crimson brocade curtains en suite, carved centre and side-tables, rosewood etagere, mantel and etagere ornaments, library in richly carved black walnut, covered in green reps; black walnut secretary, fine engravings; dining room—black walnut glass buffet; bedrooms of carved rosewood and black walnut and cottage furniture; Brussels and ingrain carpets; porcelain and glassware, &c., &c., all made to order by the best City makers, and in fine order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 146 West 34th-st., handsome household furniture, all of which was made to order for the present owner by Hutchings: Royal velvet carpets, elegant pier mirrors, base cornices, curtains, elegant 7-octave piano, rosewood case, made by Chickering; elegant rosewood furniture, covered in maroon and green and gold brocatel, etagere, secretary, centre and side tables, mantle ornaments. Dining-room, &c.—Oak extension-table, buffet and chairs, morocco covers; library in oak, library table, bookcases and oak furniture, covered in green; velvet bedroom furniture of mahogany and black walnut, armoir bedsteads, bureaus, &c., hair mattresses and bedding of first quality, porcelain and glass ware, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE the Post-office.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany piano fortes, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, druggets, &c.; sofas, arm and parlors chair, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bureaus, washstands, &c., parlor furniture, sofas, tête-à-têtes, dining chairs, lace curtains, window shades, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany hat stands, oak and black walnut extension dining-tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre and side tables, feather beds, hair and straw mattresses, pillows, washstands, bed-room crockery, &c., &c.; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

GEORGE HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE, OFFICE DESKS, IRON SAFE, &c., &c.
On TUESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at warerooms, No. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., J. BOYCE will sell the entire balance of his stock of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak furniture, of every description; consisting in part of elegant oak buffets; rosewood, walnut and mahogany armoires, splendid chamber suites, among which is one full suite of zebra wood, the only one in the City; parlor suites; rosewood and walnut etageres; centre, side and sofa tables, &c., &c.; also, the office furniture, iron safe, &c., all of which will be sold without any reservation, to close the business. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

PEED & Co., Auctioneers.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES AT AUCTION—SATURDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by PEED & CO., Auctioneers, situate in Hempstead Township, 18 miles from Brooklyn, near the plank road; good soil, under cultivation, fruit, rhubarb, asparagus, &c., and a young orchard of choice fruit; modern dwelling, two large barns and outhouses nearly new; $2,000 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, and a view of the place, apply to Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after MONDAY, March 31, all the trains will run into dépôt of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and connect with these ferries. Time-Table for the present as heretofore.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM FLUSHING.
6:45, 9, 10:30 A. M.	6:30, 8, 10 A. M.
1, 4, 6 P. M.	1, 3, 5 P. M.

Trains stop each way at West Flushing, Newtown, Winfield and Penny Bridge.

Stages connect at Flushing for Whitestone; also, to Bayside, Little Neck and Manhasset.

N. B.—Freight is now received at James-slip Ferry until 12 M. for 1 o'clock train, and until 5 P. M. for 6 o'clock train.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER—On and after Tuesday, April 1, the steamer AURORA will leave New-York, from foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

On and after May 1, the AURORA will leave from the covered pier foot of Murray-st.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passengers dépôt, James-slip and foot of 34th-st., E. R. Summer arrangement—At 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hamptons. At 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 6 P. M. for Hempstead.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice. For further information apply to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st. D. A. MILLS, Agent.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

I.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at the Office of the Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A., for submitting to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing for the Government:
330 Draft Horses,
100 Saddle Horses,
25 Draft Mules.

The Draft Horses to be free from all defects, to be between five and seven years old, and from 15 to 16½ hands high. Saddle Horses to be 15½ hands high, sound in all respects, and between five and seven years old.

White and light gray horses excluded.

II.—All the animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a person duly authorized for that purpose.

III.—The persons to whom the bids are awarded, will be notified of the place where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding contract.

The undersigned reserves the right on the part of the Government to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses and Mules," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, No. 25 Mercer-st., New-York.
HENRY C. HODGES, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1862, '63.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, April 2, 1862.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, SEALED AND indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 30th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every thirty thousand pounds required) at the United States Navy-yards, at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, viz.:

Biscuit, flour, rice, dried apples, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar and whisky.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1861 or 1862, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured, or in air and water-tight whisky or spirit barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1861 or 1862; but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fresh ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well-seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at the said navy yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-third of the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and of the crop of the Autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The iron hoops on the barrels and half-barrels containing whisky, molasses and vinegar to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana sugar.

The tea shall be of good quality Oolong, equal to the samples at said Navy-yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New-Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned red-oak barrels and half-barrels, and with white-pine heads not less than 1½ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅝-inch thick; the barrels and half-barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1½ inch in width and 1-16th-inch thick, and one on each chime 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition, one-third the quantity to be in half-barrels if required by the Bureau.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid, and shall be delivered in barrels and half-barrels, similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order; one-third to be in half-barrels.

The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first-proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white-oak barrels and half-barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅝-inch thick, and the heads not less than ⅞-inch thick; and each barrel and half-barrel shall be coopered in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge, 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States: one-third to be in half-barrels.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles; and his offer will be accepted for that yard for which his proposal may be lowest, and where more than one article is awarded to a bidder the articles will be embraced in one or more contracts, at the option of the Bureau.

All the casks, barrels and half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour and bread shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

(The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*)

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about:

Biscuit	3,000,000 lbs.
Flour	4,000 bbls.
Rice	600,000 lbs.
Dried Apples	300,000 lbs.
Sugar	600,000 lbs.
Tea	75,000 lbs.
Coffee	75,000 lbs.
Beans	15,000 bushels.
Molasses	50,000 gallons.
Vinegar	50,000 gallons.
Whisky	150,000 gallons.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those Navy-yards, respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the Navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid Navy-yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contrast will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within five days exclusive of the time required for the regulr transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th of August, 1846,) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy-agent, district-attorney or collector of the customs.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the fifth day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground situated on the south side of Twelfth-street, near Avenue B, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.—Dated April 21, 1862.
JAMES L. MILLER,
THOMAS KENNEDY,
NICHOLAS SEGUR,
JOHN MEEHAN,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN,
Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the more accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

TO BANKS.—AN EXPERIENCED BANK BOOK-keeper wishes to employ his spare evenings in looking up old differences and errors in individual ledgers. Address ACCURACY, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $942,173.
THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.
No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1855, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to	$1,065,960
Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862	101,850
Total Profits for 7 years	$1,167,810
The Certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by Cash	402,610
Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862	$765,200

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 27 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.
Alfred Edwards,
A. C. Richards,
Sheppard Gandy,
W. M. Richards,
G. D. H. Gillespie,
C. E. Milnor,
Martin Bates, Jr.,
Fred'k B. Betts,
Moses A. Hoppock,
Sanford Cobb, Jr.,
W. H. Mellen,
William Leconey,
B. W. Bull,
C. Hadden,
L. P. Morton,
F. W. Meyer,
John B. Arthur,
J. K. Myers,
A. Wesson,
William Kent,
David P. Morgan,
Byron Sherman.
Jehial Read,
John A. Bartow,
A. S. Barnes,
J. E. Hanford,
Alex. M. Earle,
H. L. Atherton,
John A. Hadden,
Geo. C. Wetmore,
P. H. Vandervoort.
Josiah M. Fiske,

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.
FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

UNITED STATES 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
6 PER CENT ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
ORDNANCE CLAIMS,
NAVY AGENTS' CLAIMS,
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CORPORATION LOAN.—THE "UNION DEFENCE Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York (one million dollars,) with the interest thereon, becoming due and payable on the first day of May, 1862, will be paid at this office on that day.

Holders of said Bonds and others who may desire to invest in "The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation, authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1862, are invited to signify the same by letter, addressed to the undersigned, stating the amount desired, until the first day of May, proximo.

The Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds will be issued in sums to suit, and will bear interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable November 1, 1864. They will also be transferable at pleasure, only upon the books of the Corporation, at this office.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 17, 1862.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH Railroad Company offer for sale $150,000 of their 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for the purpose of completing the extension of their road to Ogdensburgh. A statement, showing in detail the past, present and prospective condition of the road, the nature of the security offered, and all information, may be obtained on application to
SAMUEL F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row.
JNO. P. YELVERTON, Bank of America.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, No. 10 Pine-st.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, No. 59 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock.

The Transfer books will be closed on and after the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 6th day of May.

JERSEY CITY GAS COMPANY STOCK—Sacramento City and County Bonds, Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company's Bonds, City of Milwaukee Bonds and over-due "Coupons," bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.
DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.
THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 26
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.
THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP.
Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; has 3 years' success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 476½ Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought-iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40 inches diameter, with 152-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the *Monitor* suffice.
J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

BOILER, ENGINE AND HOIST-WAY FOR SALE—At No. 310 Washington-st., in good working order. TOWNSEND & WORTHINGTON.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, storehouses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., No. 308 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 25,
Positively last Opera Night.
LA FAVORITA.

Madame D'Angri	Leonora	Brignoli	Fe[illegible]nando
Ferri	Alfonso	Susini	Ba[illegible]zar

Musical Director and Conductor .... Sig. Mu[illegible]

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA—LAST NIGHT.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, April 26, for the first time in Brooklyn, Donizetti's celebrated Comic Opera,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO,
(The Daughter of the Regiment.)

Kellogg	Maria	Brignoli	Tonio	Susini	Sulpizio

WINTER GARDEN.
Continued triumph of
MISS BATEMAN,
THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN OF THE DRAMA.
Whose remarkable impersonations have created the most electric enthusiasm, and already stamped her engagement as
AN ERA IN DRAMATIC HISTORY.
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) April 25,
THE HONEYMOON.

JULIANA	MISS BATEMAN
Duke Aranza	J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Jaques	Mr. Henry Placide
Rolando	Edwin Adams
Count Montalban	A. H. Davenport
Lampedo	W. Davidge
Balthazar	T. E. Morris
Lopez	J[illegible]
Violante	Mrs. Chanfrau
Zamora	Mrs. Mark Smith
Hasters	Mrs. Howard

And an excellent cast throughout.
Leader of the Orchestra .... Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8; performance over at about 10½ P. M. Box-office open from 9 to 4. Seats secured any time in advance.
TO-MORROW—THE HUNCHBACK, in which Miss BATEMAN has created the most profound sensation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EVERY NIGHT.
SECOND WEEK, AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF the magnificent operatic spectacle of
THE ENCHANTRESS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 25,
BENEFIT OF MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
WHOSE SPLENDID VOCALIZATION
is nightly received with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
will appear in her great character of

STELLA	The Enchantress.
Mlle. GALETTI	The Brilliant Danseuse.

Mr. P. RICHINGS, Mr. L. R. SHEWELL.
A FULL OPERATIC CHORUS, AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA,
has been engaged expressly for the piece.
Entire new scenery—magnificent costumes.
Extensive mechanism—superb music.
Admission, 50 cents; Secured Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock.
A GRAND MATINEE.
Admission (on this occasion) to all parts of the house, 50 cents. Seats can be secured in the Parquette and Dress Circle for the Matinée (without extra charge) any time during the week.

WALLACK'S.
FRIDAY—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
SATURDAY—THE LADY OF LYONS.
MONDAY—(first time here)—EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.
TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,)
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS
Will be given for the fourth time, with the following novel and successful cast:

Jesse Rural	Mr. Blake
Littleton Coke	Mr. Charles Fisher
Tom Coke	Mr. Mark Smith
Earl of Pompion	Mr. Moore
Lord Charles Roebuck	Mr. Floyd
Col. Rocket	Mr. Norton
Bob	Mr. Young
Lady Alice	Mrs. Hoey
Miss Rocket	Miss Mary Gannon
Countess of Pompion	Mrs. Vernon

In rehearsal
LOVE IN A MAZE,
MONEY, &c., &c.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
ASSISTED BY
MRS. G. VANDENHOFF,
AT
DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway,
MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst.
Readings from Shakespeare, Tennyson, Dickens, &c., with Mr. V.'s notes on, and
IMITATIONS OF FECHTER IN HAMLET AND OTHELLO.
Tickets 50 cents. Hall open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

FINAL EXHIBITION
OF
"CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY,
From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—TWENTIETH SEASON, 1861–'62.—The public Rehearsal (No. 15,) will take place at Irving Hall, on SATURDAY MORNING, April 26, at 10 o'clock. Extra tickets 50 cents each.

The fifth and last Concert of the season will take place at Irving Hall on SATURDAY EVENING, April 26, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion will be performed Orchestral pieces: Symphonie in C, Franz Schubert; Orphée Poem Symphonique, Liszt; Overture—Fidelio, Beethoven. Solo performers: Mr. RICHARD HOFFMANN (piano), Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT (violin), Mr. F. LETSCH (trombone). THEODORE EISFELD, Conductor.

Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. The Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Extra subscribers' tickets $1 each, for sale at the usual places.

No more tickets will be issued than the Hall contains seats. By order J. G. BEISHEIM, Secretary.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK OF THE
WHALING VOYAGE.
EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
LAST AFTERNOON EXHIBITION
SATURDAY, April 26, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Spring exhibition of choice new and rare plants and flowers. The finest collection ever exhibited in this country. At the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 23d, 24th and 25th. Open day and evening. Members' tickets $3 per annum, admitting themselves and family to all exhibitions, meetings, &c. Single tickets, 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-seventh Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cts.; single admission, 25 cts. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

LECTURES.

NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A Lecture will be delivered by RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., on FRIDAY, April 25, 1862, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All friends of education are invited to attend. ADOLPH WERNER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 11, 1862.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY sold for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants, or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of property sold in December, 1860, for unpaid assessments, for opening, widening, and extending streets and avenues, is published in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed; in default of which, leases will be issued therefor.
P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT, NO. 40 BURLING-SLIP, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1862.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF BALLAST LIGHTERS.—Owners of Ballast Lighters are hereby notified to report such vessels as are employed in transporting ballast, in the port of New-York, at the office of the Captain of the Port, so that he may inspect them previous to his granting licenses; all vessels engaged in transporting ballast in the port of New-York, without a license, are liable to a fine of $25 per day.
ARCHIBALD HALL, Captain of the Port.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY vs. JOHN H. BUSSELL and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 28th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of executing and carrying the same into effect, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, salesroom No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot of land situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, distant westerly three hundred feet from the northwesterly corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and running thence northerly parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the middle of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence southerly and parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street twenty feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, &c., thereon erected.—Dated April 4, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
S. W. & R. A. GAINES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ap11-2aw3wF&S

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, in University-place, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1862, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.
W. J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
The greatest combination of novelties and amusements ever presented at one establishment.
COMMODORE NUTT!—THE $30,000 NUTT!!
THE BELGIAN GIANT, 8 FEET HIGH!
both of whom, in addition to their exhibition at all hours, appear in the play of
HOP O' MY THUMB;
Or,
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF!
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock, [illegible] formance by the elegant and [illegible]
THE WIDOW OF [illegible]
by Mrs. [illegible] PRIOR, Miss R. [illegible]
Nagle, Hadaway, Clark and Haviland.
On exhibition, at all hours, day and evening,
THE QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN,
from the rebel fortifications at Centreville, Va.
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, with its LIVING FISH, and near a Million other Curiosities.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
EASTER MONDAY,
and every night during the week,
Laura Keene's great Irish Drama of
THE MACARTHY;
or
PEEP O'DAY;
performed for Sixty Nights, with
UNABATED SUCCESS,
and pronounced by all to be the Best Irish Drama ever produced.
The Cast includes the names of Miss LAURA KEENE, Mr. and Mrs. WALLER, and all the
TALENTED COMPANY.
MONDAY NIGHT, [illegible]

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET, WITH scenery, wardrobe and [illegible] sion given. Apply to JOHN [illegible], No. [illegible] Elizabeth-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. Cook.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
CANADA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112
Second Cabin Passage	60

ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, April 26.
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY, May 3.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage in
First Cabin .... $95@$135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin .... $30@$50
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A. 1 fine, Clyde-built steamship JOHN BELL, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage: Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30; including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March.
SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 24th May
SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LIGHT WAGON, built by Brewster, No. 372 Broome-st., and weighs 153 pounds; been used but a few times; also, a top-wagon, built by Dusenbury, in good order. Apply at stable, No. 4 West 30th-st., near 5th-av., or No. 83 South-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained, solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th avs.

CONFIRMATION.—FREE CHURCH OF THE Redemption, East-14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation in the above Church on FRIDAY EVENING, the 25th inst. Divine service will commence at [illegible] o'clock. A large attendance is expected.

IMPORTANT FROM NASSAU, N.P.

Loss of the Steamship Karnak in Nassau Harbor.

The Passengers Saved—The Cargo Much Damaged.

List of Vessels Arrived from the Rebel States.

How the Contraband Trade is Carried On—Bogus Sales of Vessels, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The British schooner *Evelina*, Capt. HIGGS, arrived at this port yesterday from Nassau, N. P., which port she sailed from on the 16th inst. She brings twelve passengers, and intelligence of the loss of the British steamship *Karnak*, in the harbor of Nassau.

The Cunard steamship *Karnak*, Capt. LE MESSURIER, while entering the harbor of Nassau on her passage from Havana, grounded at 12 o'clock of the 14th, and [illegible] 4 P. M. Part of her cargo of sugar and cotton [illegible] saved, in a damaged state. The passengers and mails were saved, and will be sent here in the schooners *Vigilant* and *J. J. Finlayson*, the former vessel taking twenty of the Nassau passengers and the latter the mails, thirty Havana passengers, and ten to twenty others. They were expected to sail in a day or two.

The passengers by the *Evelina* were those intending to come in the *Karnak*, but, in consequence of the accident, chartered the above schooner. The following are their names: Mr. M. Jewell, lady and servant, of Hartford, Conn.; Miss Dickinson, of Windsor, Conn.; Mrs. W. P. Van Rensselaer and son, Miss Susan Van Rensselaer, Mr. G. Congdon and son, of Providence, R. I.; Mr. David Nevins, Jr., of Boston; Mr. John R. Stuart, of New-York City; Mr. John M. Nicoll, H. A. Dunston, of Blooming Grove, N. J.; Master Mitchell.

The following card to the agent here, in reference to Capt. LE MESSURIER, of the *Karnak*, by the passengers, will be appreciated.

NASSAU, N. P., April 15, 1862.

The undersigned, who had engaged passage in the *Karnak*, to New-York, although suffering serious inconvenience from the delay occasioned by the loss of the vessel, cannot refrain from bearing willing testimony to the uniform care, good seamanship and kindness of Capt. LE MESSURIER and his officers. Each one of us has traveled on the *Karnak*, and some on more than one occasion, and we gladly seize this opportunity to express our entire trust in Capt. LE MESSURIER, and we confidently hope that at an early period he will be placed in a position to assume the charge of a line in which he has given such unqualified satisfaction and approval.

Signed—J. D. Ogden, Newport, R. I.; F. W. Hutchins, Horace K. Smith, John M. Nicoll, H. A. Dennistoun, John R. Stuart, New-York; T. J. Waters, London; R. N. Baldwin, Kingston, N. Y.; Chas. S. Jenkins, Jersey City; Joseph Sexton, Haraldeville, Conn.; Jas. T. Haviland, Townsend Jones, W. S. Van Rensselaer, New-York; Marshall Jewell, Hartford; James L. Brundet, H. Small, New-York; A. W. Langdon, Geneva, N. Y.; Isaac Mecker, Henry A. Denison, New-York; L. Hezliven, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. Van Camp, Quebec; L. Wells, New-York; Gilbert Congdon, Providence; John B. Sale, New-York; J. F. Jennings, Kingston, N. Y. J. L. Ludlam, New-York; John S. Crowell, S. M. Eldridge, R. V. Hotel, at Nassau; Sam'l G. Haven, New-York; Sam'l Congdon, Providence; David Nevins, Jr., Boston; C. L. Briggs, Brandreth House, New-York: Cornelius Bruger, Kingston, N. Y.; W. Harllsvood, United States Consul; L. D. Bradford, Jr., Vesey-street, New-York.

The following passengers from Havana to Nassau, in the *Karnak* at the time of her loss, have also drawn up a testimonial similar to the above: Theodore W. Phinney, Newport, R. I.; James Wilcox, Philadelphia; John B. Lafitte, Charleston, S. C.; A. H. Barney, New-York; José Costias, Philadelphia; Wm. C. Morrell, Philadelphia; Jas. Thompson, England; James Barton, Mexico; H. A. Higley, Florida; John K. Sheppard, New-York; Charles F. Latham, New-York; Wm. Whitehead, Newark, N. J.; S. Alday, Havana; Manuel Careaga, Havana, José Elizaran, Havana; W. F. Merrill, New-York; Jayne Purj, Havana; S. Garcia, Havana; Santiago Luna, Havana; Dunmore, "Scots Fus. Guards," England; J. Whitehead, New-York.

OUR NASSAU CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP KARNAK—THE PILOT TO BLAME—ARRIVALS FROM THE REBEL STATES—HOW THE CONTRABAND TRADE IS CARRIED ON—FAILURE OF THE NASHVILLE TO RUN THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE—BOGUS SALES OF REBEL VESSELS, ETC.

NASSAU, Monday, April 14, 1862.

I have to inform you of the loss of the steamer *Karnak* in crossing the bar this morning on her return trip from Havana. She arrived about noon, and after crossing the bar in the main channel brought up on Tony Rock Reef, which is about half way between the bar and the mainland, and after thumping heavily for about an hour she bilged, and now has about ten feet of water in her hold. The engineer tells me that every time she struck her boilers would rise from 18 inches to two feet, and eventually left their beds. The engine is also badly injured.

Boats were immediately dispatched to take off the passengers, (about sixty in number,) and afterward the wreckers were allowed to go alongside and save the cargo, which consisted of sugar, cotton, cigars, &c., a large portion of which is badly damaged.

No blame whatever can be attached to Capt. LE MESSURIER, as he requested the pilot, in the hearing of several of the passengers, to keep her further to the westward in order to head her well up the harbor, fearing she would strike before she could be turned after crossing the bar. The pilot assured him there was no danger, and, of course, the blame must rest entirely with him, as a Captain loses his command when a pilot takes charge. The first heavy sea we have will probably break her to pieces, as she lies in a position that will expose her to the full force of it. The passengers have chartered several small vessels to take them to New-York. The mails leave to-morrow in the schooner *Vigilant*.

The *Ella Warley* arrived here from Havana this afternoon with a cargo of coal, saltpetre and lead for Secessia. The *Nashville* is coaling up for another start.

NASSAU, Friday, April 11, 1862.

I failed to send you my communication by the last steamer, as she waited but a short time on her return from Havana. Since her last trip to your City we have had a large number of arrivals from Secessia. The following are a part of them:

Steamer *Kate*, from Charleston, cotton, to H. Adderly & Co.

Steamer *Cecile*, from Charleston, cotton, to H. Adderly & Co.

Steamer *Economist*, from Charleston, cotton, to H. Adderly & Co.

Steamer *Nashville*, from Georgetown, ballast, to H. Adderly & Co.

Schooner *Emily Adair*, from Charleston, cotton, to H. Adderly & Co.

Schooner *Rosalie Byan*, from Charleston, cotton, to H. Adderly & Co.

Schooner *Rutherford*, from Charleston, cotton, to H. Adderly & Co.

Schooner *Louisa Tolle*, from Charleston, cotton, to H. Adderly & Co.

Schooner *Chase*, from Charleston, cotton and turpentine, to H. Adderly & Co.

Schooner *Pride*, from Charleston, cotton and turpentine, to H. Adderly & Co.

Schooner *Victoria*, from St. John's, Fla., to Sawyer & Menendez.

Schooner *Annie Deans*, from Fernandina, Fla., to Sawyer & Menendez.

Schooner *Sarah Russell*, from Charleston, to Sawyer & Menendez.

Schooner *Acorn*, from Charleston, to Sawyer & Menendez.

Schooner *Elizabeth*, from Charleston, to Sawyer & Menendez.

Schooner *Argyle*, from Charleston, to Sawyer & Menendez.

Schooner *Coquette*, from Charleston, to Sawyer & Menendez.

All the above have arrived since the 11th of last month.

The British steamer *Southwick* arrived about ten days since from Liverpool, with contraband goods to be transhipped on board the *Nashville* and other steamers for Southern ports. She was also consigned to ADDERLY & Co. The *Nashville* took in a cargo of these goods and sailed for Charleston last Saturday. She returned yesterday with the same cargo on board, having failed to run the blockade. The report is that she had been chased by one of our gunboats, and that two of her men jumped overboard from fear of being taken. The *Nashville* has taken out British papers and changed her name to *Thomas L. Wragg*. She is now owned by one of H. Adderly & Co.'s clerks. This concern are the *bogus owners* of all the secession steamers running here; and every time one of these vessels changes her flag, some one takes a false oath, as you have to swear you are the rightful owner of the vessel. *Some of these steamers have been sold to boys who have never had money enough of their own to buy a small dingey.* After all, it is not much to be wondered at—persons who are engaged in such dirty business will say anything but their prayers.

The steamer *Economist* brought as passengers, Mr. J. A. HUATWALCKER and family, who has been for several years Prussian Consul at Savannah. He tells me Savannah is well fortified, *but he thinks Charleston can be easily taken, as her defences are very weak.* The reason he gives for leaving Savannah, is the enormous expense of living there, and the great scarcity of the ordinary comforts of life. I give you the wholesale auction prices of a few articles, which I copy from a late Charleston paper: Drugs—calomel, $6 12 per pound; copaiva, $6 50 per pound; copperas, 80½c. per pound; cream of tartar, $2 70 per pound; soda, 87½c. per pound; carb. ammonia, $6 50 per pound; nitric acid, $1 75; sulph. acid, 76c. to 80c. per pound; castor oil, $10 25 per gallon; Epsom salts, 50c. per pound: camphor, $6 per pound; kerosene oil, $8 05 per gallon; sperm oil, $5. Groceries—cheese, $1 per pound; common soap, 34c. to 41c. per pound; castile soap, 60c. per pound; raisins, $8 25 per box; tallow candles, 80c. per pound; tea, $3 75 to $5 per pound: matches, $10 per gross. Dry Goods—English bleached long cloth, 24c. to 38c. per yard; printed muslins, 47½c. per yard; printed cambrics, 60c. per yard; French prints, 62½c. per yard; lawns, 37½c. per yard; sewing silk, $27 50; spool cotton, 500 yards each, $2 35 per dozen; flax thread, $7 70 per pound; white agate pant buttons, $2 per dozen; shirt buttons, 84c. per dozen; white bone pant buttons, $1 78 per dozen. Stationary—letter paper, $11 25 per ream; ruled cap paper, $15 25 per ream; commercial note, $9 25 per ream; envelopes, $10 per thousand.. One of the secession Captains tells me that about 50 to 75 per cent. is added to the above for the retail price.

The steamer *Cecile* arrived this morning from Charleston with cotton and passengers. She brings the Spanish Consul (and family) for St. Domingo from Savannah. The facts of these two Consuls leaving Savannah at the same time, look very ominous. There must be something more than the expense of living there that has caused them to leave.

ADDERLY & Co. are constantly receiving large invoices of contraband goods from England and New-York, which are reshipped from here in secession steamers and vessels for Southern ports. The *Karnak*, on her February trip, brought about $75,000 worth, and among the articles were a number of 24-pounders, entered here as *hardware*. The authorities in New-York should look into this matter and put a stop to it. The goods are not carried direct to Charleston, but are landed along the coast between Charleston and Fernandina. I have been told the principal of the firm leaves for England *via* New-York in the May steamer. Should he do so I trust he may receive a warm reception at Government expense. Superintendent KENNEDY should certainly make his acquaintance.

A large number of our invalid visitors will return home by this steamer, and nearly all the balance in the next. They have all materially improved, and many of them entirely recovered by their sojourn here. We shall be much better prepared for those who come next Winter, as experience has taught us what we need for their comfort. The brigs *N. Bridge* and *Gen. Pierce*, both from Cuba, with sugar, bound for New-York, arrived here a short time since, leaking badly. The former has been condemned and burnt, and the latter probably will be. The steamer *Economist* sailed this morning for Liverpool with her cargo of cotton.

UNION.

NARRATIVE OF AN INTENDING PASSENGER BY THE KARNAK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having engaged passage in the Cunard steamship *Karnak*, to leave Nassau for New-York, April 14, I was anxiously watching her arrival at the former port on Monday, April 14. About 11½ A. M. she appeared off Nassau Harbor, took pilot and steamed in, the weather being clear and pleasant, and very little sea running. When safely over the bar she stranded, wholly owing to carelessness of the pilot, and soon after bilged, in 13 feet water. She was a total wreck, and was immediately given up to the wreckers, who live and swarm at Nassau.

The *Karnak* being the sole steam communication with the United States, great excitement prevailed among the large number (some seventy-five) of passengers for New-York from Nassau, who, in addition to her full Havana list, already had passage engaged, and were waiting on the dock to be taken aboard. Several persons, myself among the number, immediately chartered the wrecking schooner *Evelina*, sixty tons burden, provisioned her, and in the (to Nassau) unprecedently short time of thirty-six hours, weighed anchor, bound for New-York. Our passenger list comprised Mr. Marshall Jewell, wife and sister, of Hartford; Mrs. Van Rensselaer, daughter and son, of New-York; J. R. Stewart, of New-York; Mr. Congdon and son, of Providence, R. I.; Messrs. Micoll and Denistoun, of Newburgh, New-York, and D. Nevins, Jr., of Boston. Our crew comprised Captain, mate, cook and steward. For so small a craft, the accommodations were excellent; our stores, selected by three of our number, were capital, and the weather being generally favorable, all hands seemed determined to enjoy the trip. When off Hatteras, however, we experienced a slight gale, which knocked our little schooner topsy-turvy; but, coming out right side up, and the ladies of the party thinking it were fun, the gentlemen quietly acquiesced, and now, after eight days' quick sailing, we all look upon our forced yachting excursion of one thousand miles with unalloyed pleasure, especially when, on arrival of the pilot below Sandy Hook, we learned we were ahead of the schooner *Vigilance*, chartered by CUNARD's agents to carry the mails and the Havana passengers, and the other vessels chartered and freighted like our own.

D. N., JR.

Canals for National Defence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In behalf of the Lake Defence Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, I beg to request that you will correct the singular and unaccountable error of several of our city newspapers, in stating that the enlargement of the locks of our State Canals, proposed by the Chamber for the purpose of passing vessels capable of defending the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, with their vast and rapidly increasing commerce, had failed to secure the favorable action of the Legislature. One of these journals, not usually deficient in intelligence, declares that the proposition was "*killed stone dead.*"

It was necessary, before applying to Congress, to remove by State Legislation, every preliminary or local obstacle, which could embarrass or delay the work. The bill which was prepared for this purpose, directing the immediate enlargement of the locks by the Canal Board of the State, whenever the General Government should furnish the means, either in money or United States six per cent. stocks, and conceding as an equivalent, perpetual transit, free from toll, for all National vessels, troops, and munitions of war, was received with almost unanimous approbation by the Legislature. It passed both Houses by large majorities, the vote in the Senate being 22 to 5, and in the Assembly 72 to 12.

The opinion of the Legislature was expressed with still greater emphasis by the subsequent and unanimous passage of the joint resolution of both Houses, requesting the Governor to transmit the act to the President, and also to adopt "any necessary and proper measure to invite the attention of the General Government to the great importance 'of the work in question' to the National interests."

It is gratifying to add, that a more careful examination of the approximate estimates of cost, officially submitted to the Canal Committees of the two Houses, sufficiently shows that the total expenditure for enlarging the locks of the Erie and the Oswego Canals, (90 in number,) as ascertained by comparison with prices actually and recently paid by the State for similar work, will not exceed $4,000,000, and more probably can be kept, by proper economy, within $3,000,000. No important alteration of the channel or of the bridges, or of any other structure of these two canals (except the locks) will be needed for passing vessels 25 feet by 200, stated by Capt. ERICSSON to be fully adequate to the defence of the Lakes.

By a separate section of the act a similar provision [illegible] for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal [illegible] sire, which would afford a direct and speedy passage from the Hudson River to the St. Lawrence, below Montreal. The cost of that work was estimated by [illegible] from Clyde to the [illegible] and valuable harbor of Sodus Bay, on Lake Ontario, is also included in the act, for the consideration of the Government.

Every preliminary or local difficulty being thus removed by the prompt and intelligent action of the State, it now only remains for Congress to decide whether these works, or any or either of them, possess sufficient National merits, either in a military or commercial aspect, to justify the issue of the moderate amount of stock required for their construction; and whether any or either of them fairly comes within the class of "navigable channels needed for public defence," embraced in the comprehensive and truly National report just made to Congress by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives.

Respectfully yours,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Chairman Lake Defence Committee, New-York Chamber of Commerce.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24.

A communication was received from the War Department transmitting copies of contracts made by that Department for 1861.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented 420 petitions from beer and malt liquor manufacturers, asking a reduction in the proposed tax on beer and malt liquors.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) presented similar petitions.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (States Rights,) moved to take up the resolution offered by him concerning arrests of citizens of Kentucky, &c.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) opposed taking up the resolution as inexpedient at this time.

Mr. POWELL did not see why the Senator should make any opposition to the resolution. It simply asked how many citizens of the Free States have been dragged from their homes without warrant of law, and called on tyrants and usurpers to know where they are, and what their names are—these free white men. If they had been negroes, the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) would make no opposition to the resolution. He (SUMNER) was eternally prating about the wrongs of the negro, but white men had some rights, and he wanted the Secretary to tell us why, and what for, these men were thus unlawfully dragged to prison, without any charge of crime being brought against them.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senator from Kentucky had made an inflammatory speech, and had called a high officer of the Government a tyrant and usurper. In the event of the resolution being taken up, the whole question must be gone into. If the Secretary of War was a tyrant and usurper, there were men arrested who were traitors.

Mr. POWELL (in his seat)—Who are they? Name them! Name them!

Mr. SUMNER continued, arguing that it was not best to go into the inquiry at present.

Mr. POWELL said that some of these men who have been arrested are as loyal as the Senator from Massachusetts, (SUMNER.) He defied the Senator to point out any law by which the Secretary of State can carry off citizens of Kentucky and imprison them in the forts of Massachusetts and New-York.

The bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia being the special order, it was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved a substitute, authorizing the President to appoint a Consul to Liberia and a Consul-General to Hayti, with power to negotiate treaties, etc. He was opposed to sending any Ambassadors to those countries. If they send Ministers here, and send a full-blooded negro, he could demand to be received on equal terms with white men. He knew that a big negro fellow was admitted to the Court of France as Minister from Hayti, but he (DAVIS) wanted no such exhibition here. He was sick and disgusted with this subject of Slavery in the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senate would bear him witness, that he had said nothing about Slavery on this bill. The Senator from Kentucky did that. The Senator from Kentucky might banish all fear of any social difficulty. He (SUMNER) was sure that no representative from Hayti would ever force himself where he was not wanted; he would never trouble the Senator from Kentucky. Mr. SUMNER said the Committee had come to the conclusion that we should be represented by diplomatic agents in these countries, and this was in accordance with the precedents of this Government and the examples of other notions.

The confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said this was an experiment of a free Government before the world, whether they could be successful in hours of trial, and whether they could succeed according to the provisions of the Constitution and the laws. If they were obliged now to depart from the established rules and resort to the expedients of the despotic Governments, it was a confession that the principles of the Government were not sufficient to carry us through the struggle. The duty of protection and allegiance and loyalty are reciprocal. In the South, the rebels established a Government *de facto* over the people. It is the duty of the Government to suppress rebellion in the States everywhere. But have we done it and relieved these people? No; and they were under a Government *de facto*; and it was a brave man who would oppose a Government when he was utterly powerless. He thought it questionable ethics, if not folly, to sit here making laws to strip and confiscate the property of these people before we relieved them of their burden, and while they were absent and had no power of representation. It might be equity, but it seemed more like taking counsel of resentment rather than of judgment. First the insurrection must be put down, and it must be done by force. We cannot do it by legislation, but we may do something by legislation toward restoring the Government. Local and State Governments were just as necessary for our system of Government as the General Government, and the system was a failure without them. Consequently we must restore these State Governments or else we do not restore the system as it was. Whatever we do we must keep within the limits of the Constitution. These limitations were put in the Constitution for the very purpose of preventing Congress doing certain things even though they may think them necessary; and let us not at this particular time acknowledge to the world that the Constitution is not sufficient to carry us safely through. The Constitution says that no man's property shall be taken without due process of law, and no man shall be tried twice for the same offence; but there had been a great discovery in law, which, by a sort of a hocus-pocus to get rid of all this, was called "proceedings in *rem*," by which, if a man is guilty of treason, we may leave him alone and take all his property, and afterward if if they catch the man, try him over for treason. He did not believe that Congress had any right to ride over all these prohibitions of the Constitution, and usurp the power of the Government. But it is said that we are in a state of war, and we have somehow elevated privileges, and are entitled to exercise the rights of belligerents, and this power of confiscation was a sort of war power over our own citizens. At first this seems plausible, but the more we reflect on the doctrine about the relative rights of belligerents, the more we see it is utterly inapplicable to the present condition of the country. We found fault with other nations for recognizing these rebels as belligerents, and now any attempt to legislate against them as belligerents and enemies, while we refuse to recognize them as such, was utterly inconsistent. In times like these there must of course be latitude to executive action; but the executive and military power must be the sole judge of what military necessity demands, and it is idle to legislate about it. This bill proposes to confiscate all the property of rebels or those who aid the rebellion; take away all the property of the people, slaves and all. It was beyond his comprehension, how the road to peace runs through any such avenue. Such property, if taken, would not be worth anything. There is also in the bill a provision for taking and colonizing all the slaves. It proposes to take, if not a man's property, at least his interest in the slave, without any conviction of legal proceeding, and leaving the man perhaps to be hung afterward. The Republican party pledged themselves not to interfere with Slavery in the States, but if it is possible to free a large portion of the slaves, can they make the world believe they have not interfered with Slavery in the States? It seemed to him like a breach of plighted faith, and an indirect violation of certain provisions of the Constitution. Mr. COLLAMER then referred to and explained the provisions of the substitute he offered for the bills.

It provides on conviction of treason, the punishment be death, or a fine of not less than $10,000, and the slaves of such convicted person be set free. It gives the President power of giving amnesty, and in certain cases where persons refuse to submit, the President may make proclamation that unless after a certain day they submit, their slaves shall be free and their property confiscated.

The question on Mr. SHERMAN's amendment to the original bill limiting confiscation to persons who held certain offices under the rebel Government, now came up.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to include all persons levying war against the United States or giving aid and comfort thereto.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the original bill only provided for the confiscation of property of those beyond judicial process, which would obviate all constitutional objection. For instance, we could not try an unnaturalized foreigner for treason, but we might take his property. The amendment of the Senator from Ohio confiscates the property of certain persons without any limitation.

Mr. KING said his amendment applied to all traitors, and he thought all such ought to be punished, and the Government should at once assume power to punish all its enemies.

Mr. KING's amendment was disagreed to. Yeas, Messrs. Chandler, Grimes, King, Pomeroy, Trumbull, Wade and Wilkinson—7. Nays, 32.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was adopted. Yeas, 27; Nays, 11.

On motion, Mr. BROWNING's bill was postponed till [illegible] and on motion of Mr. [illegible] the bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia [illegible]

Mr. DAVIS' substitute was rejected. Yeas, 6; Nays, 30.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, [illegible] in the diplomatic gallery.

The bill passed, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas), Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson (Mass.), Wright—32.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Powell, Saulsbury, Starke and Thompson—7.

The Senate then went into Executive session, after which adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 24.

Owing to the protracted ill health of Mr. BAILY, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) he was excused from service on the Committee on Territories.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, copies of such correspondence between the French and the United States Governments, as may have been received within the last two months, relative to the present troubles in America. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing a treaty to be made with the Indians of Utah, with a view to purchasing their lands; also, a bill authorizing treaties with the Navajoes of New-Mexico, defining their limits and extinguishing their titles to lands outside of the United States. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to settle the accounts of New-York for advances made by that State during the war with Great Britain and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Confiscation bill from yesterday.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that while this Government was engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion, it was seen that this unnatural and parricidal insurrection has sympathisers and advocates on this floor. Those who defend Slavery are the defenders of the rebellion, for Slavery and rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable terms. The arch-fiend sent forth with treason marked on his brow, is represented by JOHN MILTON as roaming over the world, exclaiming:

> "Me miserable!
> Which way shall I fly? Where'er I fly
> Is Hell. Myself am Hell."

It is precisely so with his progeny and first-born, namely, the system of American Slavery. Wherever Slavery is, there is rebellion. It is itself rebellion; its corner-stone, pillars and support. He took the position that either Slavery or the Republic must perish. He would tell the gentleman from Kentucky (CRITTENDEN,) and all other advocates and defenders of the system, and those who cry themselves hoarse in attempting to throw the protection of the Constitution around it, that it is the desire of the Republic that it should cease to exist. There is no city of refuge for it. Like an infernal assassin it has its knife drawn and is endeavoring to drive it to the heart of the Republic. We are bound to strike the monster, and gentlemen need not cry the "Constitution" for its defence. It shall, he said, "Be slain in the name of my country and my God." He denied that Slavery has any guarantee or recognition in the Constitution. He argued that it was their right and duty to destroy Slavery, because Slavery is destroying, or will destroy, the Republic. He was in favor of the restoration of the Union, with the right to stand on American soil everywhere, and proclaim his sentiments. He wanted to stand anywhere on American soil without the enforcement of a despotism to make him hold his tongue. He wanted to speak in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, without the threat of lynching or a coat of tar and feathers. The gentleman from Kentucky (CRITTENDEN) asked what would four millions of slaves turned loose do? Turned loose! This term was used as if the slaves were wild beasts. Now he (LOVEJOY) had this to say, at present he would let them alone to take care of themselves, which they were abundantly able to do. The slaveholders had better turn their attention to another point, namely,—what will they do when they cease to live on the unrequited sweat and toil of the slaves. He denied that he and his friends want to make this an Anti-Slavery war; but the only way to put down the rebellion and restore the Union was to destroy Slavery.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) was in favor of the motion to commit the confiscation bills to the Select Committee, and rose to move the previous question with a view not to delay, but to facilitate action upon the subject. This matter was one of vast magnitude, great in its duration, as well as in the extent of its importance. The Judiciary Committee was unable to agree upon any affirmative bill. They made no written report, and gentlemen were not enabled to vote intelligently on the fifteen bills reported back. Hence he thought that a select committee ought to be appointed, so as to bring the subject fairly and properly before the House.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) said that this was a new question, from which we would derive positive advantages by discussing it. They would have to adopt some primitive measure, as no loyal man would otherwise be satisfied.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) inquired whether this matter had not already been fixed in caucus? If so, what is the use of discussing it? The gentleman from New-York (CONKLING) indicated that it was a foregone conclusion that the subject was to be referred to a Select Committee. Did the caucus give the gentleman (CONKLING) the honor of calling the previous question?

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING replied that ever since the first time he heard his friend introduce the subject of Ohio politics in this House, he looked upon him as ERSKINE did on WASHINGTON, "with awful reverence." He would not allow the experienced gentleman (COX) to involve an unsophisticated man like himself in a discussion about caucus proceedings. There was no action in any caucus like that which the gentleman suggested.

Mr. COX—The *Globe* says so.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING resumed—The motion for the previous question was a practical one. The debate shed no light on the subject. He was in favor of a Confiscation bill to amplify the punishment of treason within practicable bounds. He would confiscate the property of the ringleaders of this rebellion, and reimburse the nation for the expenses incurred in putting down the rebellion.

After further proceedings, the House, by a vote of 90 to 31, adopted the resolution that all the bills for the confiscation of rebel property be referred to a Select Committee of Seven, with instructions to report at an early day.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, (Rep.,) introduced a bill relating to treason and the rebellion. Referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. WALTON reported from the Printing Committee a resolution to print 200,000 copies of the agricultural part of the Patent-office report for the use of members, and 15,000 copies for the Patent-office.

The resolution was amended by providing that 25,000 copies be printed in the German language, and was then passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill making an appropriation for bounties to the widows and legal heirs of volunteers called into service under the law of July, 1861.

Mr. ROLLINS, of Mo., (Union) always believed that it was far better to settle national difficulties by an appeal to reason and the ballot-box, rather than by arms. The present civil war must be regarded as a scandal and disgrace to the age in which we live. The conspirators, in the judgment of posterity, will be considered moral monsters, and the worst foes of well-regulated liberty. Unfortunately for the country, President BUCHANAN was weak and vacillating, and his Cabinet, in part composed of conspirators, was both reckless and unscrupulous. Never was so much forbearance exercised toward any rebels as was displayed in the recent history of the past. Although the South were somewhat irritated by the ultra views expressed by Northern men, yet there was no grievance that might not have been legally redressed. He regarded this as a most causeless and infamous rebellion. In the course of his remarks he maintained that our first and paramount allegiance was due to the General Government, which is to be defended against whomsoever it may be attacked. Let us, he said, stand by the resolution adopted at the extra session, "that the war is not waged in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the overthrow of the institutions of the Southern States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws in all their dignity, and that as soon as these purposes are accomplished the war shall cease." He complimented President LINCOLN for his patriotic efforts to preserve the Union. He was for punishing all the guilty leaders, and holding out inducements to the deluded to return to their allegiance. He was opposed to ultra measures. Save the Union at any cost, and to this end he believed the Constitution was amply sufficient.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) said, in a speech delivered in this city the other day, not in this House, certainly not in the Senate, for no such speech would have been tolerated there, the following appeared:

"I accuse them (the Democratic Party,) of a deliberate purpose to assail, through the Judicial Tribunals, and through the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and everywhere else, and to overawe, intimidate and trample under foot, if they can, the men who boldly stand forth in defence of their country, now imperiled by this gigantic rebellion. I have watched long! I have seen it in secret! I have seen its movements ever since that party got together with a colleague of mine in the other House as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions! A man who never had any sympathy with this Republic, but whose every breath is devoted to its destruction, just as far as his heart will permit him to go."

I am here in my place in this House, and as a Representative, I denounce, and I speak it advisedly, the author of that speech as a liar, a scoundrel and a coward. His name is BENJAMIN F. WADE.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) addressed the House in favor of the bill recently introduced by him, providing bounties for widows and legal heirs of volunteers under the act of July last.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) expressed his views concurring in the opinions heretofore expressed, that the war should be prosecuted for the restoration of the Union on the principles of the Constitution. The action of Government ever since the commencement of hostilities, has been for that purpose. He opposed ultra measures on the Slavery question.

Mr. CUTLER, of Ohio, (Rep.,) rose.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) wished to make a personal explanation in reply to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. He understood the latter to say that the remarks were not made in the Senate, and therefore his colleague had denounced Senator WADE as a liar, a scoundrel and coward under false pretence.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked that the words be taken down by the Clerk.

Mr. BLAKE would modify his language to the following effect: His colleague uttered his remarks under a false declaration that they were not made with reference to a Member of Congress.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked that the language should be taken down by the Clerk.

Mr. BLAKE wanted Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's words taken down, with a view to subsequent action. Both his colleagues and the Senator (WADE) were well known in Ohio, and where the latter was known his character needed no defence from the remark of his colleague.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied that he too was well known in Ohio, and referred to the fact that the verdict of the city in which he lived was recently returned in his favor, by a change of vote since last October of 640. He was ready to meet his colleague elsewhere or anywhere.

Mr. BLAKE wished to know what he meant by elsewhere? This was the place to settle disputes. He knew of no other.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied, in the District of Columbia, Ohio, anywhere outside of this House. He had read from a printed speech a foul and infamous libel on his character. He did not mention WADE as a Senator, but as an individual. He had been hounded for years past, and threw himself back firmly and decidedly on his rights. When WADE recalled his words, then he (VALLANDIGHAM) would take back his.

Mr. BLAKE replied, he felt that Ohio was shamefully insulted by his colleague's remarks; and further, he believed three-fourths of the people of that State would speak of him as Mr. WADE had.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, setting forth the offensive language used by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM against Mr. WADE, characterizing it a violation of the rules and a breach of decorum of the House, and concluding by declaring CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM as deserving of and is hereby censured by the House.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Rep., moved that the House adjourn, as the attendance was slim.

Pending the resolution the House adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Trial of Capt. Avery for Murder—The Verdict of the Jury—How it was Received by the Spectators.

The trial of Capt. ROBERT AVERY, of the One Hundred and Second New-York Volunteers—or, what is more familiarly known as "The Van Buren Light Guard"—upon an indictment for murder in the first degree, was concluded in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, when the jury rendered a verdict of "Not guilty." The history of this case was given briefly in the TIMES yesterday.

The prosecution failed in showing any motive which the accused could have to injure the deceased seriously, while on the other hand the defence proved, beyond all question, that the accused enjoyed an unblemished reputation with all who knew him, and while a strict disciplinarian, he was at the same time particularly noted for the mildness of his disposition and for the kind treatment of the men under his command, one of the last men in the world to wilfully injure another or liable to get excited under even the aggravated circumstances in which he was placed at the time of the occurrence. On Wednesday evening Mr. BRADY summed up the case of the defence, and Mr. WINSLOW in behalf of the prosecution, when the Court adjourned until yesterday morning. At the opening of the Court yesterday, under a prior arrangement, one witness—whose attendance could not be secured before—was examined for the defence, when Judge LOTT, in an able and impartial manner, delivered his charge to the jury.

Mr. BRADY asked the Court to charge:

1. That to convict of manslaughter in any degree, the jury must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the death was occasioned by the unlawful act of the accused. The Court so charged.
2. It was not unlawful to thrust the sword toward PHALAN without intending to injure, if at the time he was insubordinate, and the defendant in good faith believed that such demonstration was proper to compel obedience and enforce authority.
3. When the soldier persistently disobeyed the order of his officer, and continued to act with insubordination, the officer has a right to compel obedience, and enforce authority even if he use a weapon.
4. If the defendant presented the sword, or even placed it against the person of deceased merely to deter him from continuing his insubordination, and compel obedience and enforce authority, and deceased by his act caused the sword to penetrate his person, the prisoner cannot be convicted.

The Judge stated that he had charged, as required, on all points except the third, which he could not agree to. At 10½ o'clock A. M. the jury retired, and at 12½ returned into Court, when the foreman announced the verdict, "Not guilty," and at the same time passed a paper to the Judge, in which the jury express a hope that officers of the army will exercise much caution in the use of weapons upon men under their command.

When the verdict was announced, it was greeted by the large audience present with shouts, stamping of feet, and other manifestations of satisfaction, which, for the moment, could not be suppressed. The friends of Capt. AVERY congratulated him upon his safe deliverance, and surrounded by them, he left the Courtroom.

When the Jury first retired, eight were for acquittal on the first ballot. A short consultation ensued, and when the second ballot was taken there were ten votes for acquittal. Another consultation was had, when the verdict as above stated was agreed upon.

The verdict meets with general approval.

A SAD CASE.—Coroner Murphy yesterday impanneled a jury to investigate the circumstances attending the recent death of DANIEL MCCUTCHEON, at No. 138 Grand-street, Eastern District, and the hearing of testimony was postponed until 3 o'clock this afternoon. The deceased, with his father-in-law, CHARLES H. SUMMERSGILL, carried on the jewelry business at No. 138 Grand-street. Some weeks ago they had a difficulty about business matters, when the deceased attacked his father-in-law, who, it is said, in self-defence, stabbed MCCUTCHEON so severely that he died on Wednesday evening last. Before death he took all the blame of the affair upon himself, entirely acquitting his father-in-law of any blame in the matter.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 100, 129, 130, 8, 145, 151, 32, 152, 135, 167, 168, 169, 172, 85, 86.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 794, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, graphic letters from our correspondents at Headquarters, and letters from other divisions of the army.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—The Advance to the Rappahannock—Occupation of Fredericksburgh—Retreat of the Rebel Gen. JACKSON from the Shenandoah Valley—Letters from the Capital and the Lower Camps.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN, with a Record of Each Day's Fighting, and Full Particulars.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee—The Advance of the Union Armies—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth—The Bombardment of Fort Wright, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST—With graphic descriptive letters and official documents Copious Extracts from Southern Papers.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Great debate in England relative to Iron-clad Vessels of War and Fortifications.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE LEGISLATURE,

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

This number is of the most varied interest.

[Advertisement.]

A HAT FOR BRIGHT WEATHER.—Who makes it? Where can it be obtained? What is its cost? Pertinent queries, which let us answer briefly: KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, only $4. KNOX's Hat for Spring, is really a beautiful and most attractive fabric, calculated to give comfort and satisfaction to its wearer, to excite admiration in all who look upon it, and to add to the well-established reputation of its manufacturer. Buy a KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE GIANT AND DWARF.—[illegible] Barnum's Museum. [illegible] performances this afternoon and evening.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark *Maraval*, from Barbados—John Jolley, lady, child and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 06 | Sun sets.... 6 [illegible] | Moon [illegible].... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 16 | Gov. Island. 6 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... 7 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 24.

Cleared.

Barks Geo. Marchand, (Prus.,) [illegible] W. F. Schmidt; Almira Coombs, Drinkwater, [illegible] Walsh, Carver & Chase; West Wind, [illegible] I. B. Gager.

Brigs Esperia, (Ital.,) Pillerano, Queenstown, [illegible] pachi & Co.; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Hamilton, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Co.; H. Hallock, King, Arroyo, [illegible] Everett; G. Walke, (Br.,) Morehouse, Sandy Cove, N. S., Metcalf & Duncan; Bien Bradbury, Miller, Trinidad, Cuba, Renaud, Francois & Co.

Schooners Wm. Stairs, (Br.,) Maxwell, Halifax, James Hunter & Co.; Harkaway, (Br.,) Peniston, [illegible] Middleton & Co.; Planet, Harding, Ellsworth, [illegible] Buck & Co., Welcott, Parker, Boston, J. C. Dayton; Eothen, Conoly, Port-au-Prince, Miller & Houghton; J. C. Seymour, Stannard, New-Haven, S. D. [illegible]; Messenger, Fogg, Boston, H. S. Rackett; Dart, [illegible] Stamford, E. Sanford; Rival, Hobbs, Stamford, [illegible] ford; Col. Eddy, Blanchard, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloop Blackstone, Brotherton, Bristol.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Cossack, Lieut. John W. Bennett commanding, Newbern, N. C., 21st inst., via Hatteras Inlet 22d, and Fortress Monroe 23d, with passengers, sick and wounded from Roanoke Island and Newbern.

Spanish steam frigate Isabel La Catalina, Admiral Carlos Carnino, Havana 18th inst. Mounts 16 guns; has a crew of 260 men; is a side-wheel vessel, and of 500 horse power. She brings a large mail.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eickman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Gottorp, (Oldg.,) Wiencks, Amsterdam 37 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros. Has experienced a continued succession of heavy gales the entire passage; lost and split sails; lost rudder, stove bulwarks, and sustained other damage; came into port str. with a spar; was towed to lightship by pilot boat J. D. Jones, No. 15, and from thence to the City by steamtug Freeborn, Capt. Morrell.

Bark Donau, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg 33 ds., with mdse. and 77 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had southerly winds all the passage; crossed the Banks in lat. 45, and saw no ice; in lat. 43 10 and lon. 57 30, saw a large number of immense icebergs, and from the night of the 14th to the morning of the 15th of April, was surrounded by icefields, and was compelled to heave the ship to until daylight, and saw no clear water until 6 A. M. The ice broke the martingale and did much damage to bow.

Bark Anton Gunther, (Oldg.,) Zittlosen, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. and 126 passengers to Ruger Bros. In lat. 43, lon. 53, saw a large number of icebergs. Has had very heavy westerly weather from the Banks.

Bark Maraval, Griffing, Barbados April 12, and St. Thomas 16th, in ballast to T. T. Dwight. Sld. in co. with bark Gazelle, Rhodes, for St. Kitts, to discharge.

Bark Madras, (Brem.,) Gadje, Amoy Dec. 24, St. Helena March 4, with teas to order. Crossed the equator in the Atlantic March 16, in lon. 22.

Bark Francesca, (Ital.,) Villa, Palermo 70 ds., passed Gibraltar March 5, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Caroline, (Br., of Arichat, N. S.,) Lenoir, Sydney, C. B., 19 ds., with coal to Briggs & Co.

Brig Seth, (Swed.,) Anderson, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Schr. Auguste, (Pruss., 3-masted,) Giesebrecht, Havre 99 ds., with mdse. to Brugierre & Thebaud. Had heavy westerly weather; stove bulwarks, galley, boats, and sprung a leak. Has 4 passengers. Feb. 20, off Western Islands, experienced a violent hurricane from N. W., which lasted 48 hours.

Schr. Enchantress, Lynch, Palermo 93 ds., passed Gibraltar Feb. 10, with fruit, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co. Had heavy W. gales to March 1; was hove to for 7 ds.

Schr. Alida, (of Boston,) Cutler, Black River, Jam., March 30, with logwood to master.

Schr. Benjamin Willis, (of Frankfort,) Lowe, Halifax 8 ds., with fish to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Trader, Eaton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. N. H. Hall, Hamilton, Rondout, with coal for Cambridgeport.

Schr. Adeline, Sprague, Calais 9 ds., with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Fannie Mitchill, Hamilton, Rondout, with coal, for Cambridgeport.

Schr. Evelina, (Br.,) Higgs, Nassau, N. P., 8 ds., in ballast, with passengers to J. Eneas.

Schr. Ellen and Mary, (Br.,) Wood, Cornwallis, N. S., 18 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Tillie E., Anderson, Philadelphia, for New-London.

Schr. Mary Price, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del., 2 ds., with corn.

Schr. Roscius, Lincoln, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Valencia, Woolsey, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Uncas, Hoyt, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Charles Cooper, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Regulas, Ball, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. Florida, Mott, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Bay State, Verrill, Rockland 7 ds., with lime.

Schr. Sallie Smith, Worden, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. C. J. Wilson, Eldredge, Hatteras Inlet 6 ds.

WIND—During the day, from W. N. W. to N. N. W.

Below.

Ship J. H. Ryerson, Latham, London and Deal March 7. Also two barks and one brig.

The ship C. A. Stamler, before reported below, is anchored off the Highlands.

Spoken, &c.

Robinson—schr., of P. E. Island, from Barbados, bound N., 17 ds. out, April 18, lat. 30 3, lon. 69 59.

Monarch of the Sea—ship, going N. E., was seen, April 21, lat. 38, lon. 70 10.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Helena, March 4, ship White Cloud, from Hong Kong for London, with troops.

At Barbados, April 12, bark Henry Trowbridge, Dunlze, hence, just arr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

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BRANDRETH'S PILLS AND NEW STYLE.

☞ THE WHOLE OBJECT TO INSURE A CURE in most cases of sickness, is to remove IMPURE HUMORS faster than they are formed. The time of cure will be governed by this rule. Thus by using BRANDRETH'S PILLS according to the printed directions, the matters in you producing sickness, will become less, like snow under the genial influence of a Spring sun.

NEW STYLE OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

The new style is a small band of paper around the box of Pills and the directions; on the band is printed, in RED INK,

BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

The paper is covered with these words in SMALL ENGRAVED LETTERS, and around the whole is a piece of Allcock's plaster, to keep the band secure in its place.

This New Style insures you fresh Pills, and the Genuine; but it is not to be denied, that many respectable Dealers sell Genuine Brandreth's Pills of Old Style. These will be changed for New Style, if not over two years has passed since they were in my possession.

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